The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

The Week.

After considerable backing and filling, the Bryan Democracy of Ohio finally concluded to make their fight on the silver issue, and the campaign was formally opened last Thursday. The very day selected for the opening was significant of this issue. To the average citizen the 23d of September does not differ from the 22d or the 24th, but to the devotee of free coinage it is a day which stands out from other days in the month, and is, indeed, one of the great days of the whole year. It was on the 23d of September, 1780, that "the captors of Major André refused to set him free for a bribe of British gold," and, of course, there could be no better day than the 23d of September for opening a campaign to throw off the gold shackles in 1897. Fantastic as was this choice of a day, necessity really compelled the Bryanites to stand by the silver issue. They made it in their platform, and it is impossible to drop it now. The real contest is for the control of the Legislature and the senatorship which goes with it. Each party is ready to trade off the governorship for the greater prize, and charges of treachery are already heard on either side. There is nothing inspiring in the appeals for votes by one party or the other, and while the defeat of the Bryanites is to be desired, the success of the Republicans holds out no prospect of progress.

The National Democrats are the one body of men who have principles which are worth defending and courage enough to defend them. Nebraska is now added to the list of States in which they refuse to endorse the surrender to Bryanism. They have held a convention at Omaha, put a ticket in the field, and adopted a scund platform, in which they condemn equally the subserviency of their old party organization to Populism, and "the hypocrisy and double dealing of the Republican party in keeping a trinity of proselyters abroad pretending to solicit foreign governments to embark in the free coinage of silver, when it is known that the entire drift and tendency of all commercial nations is towards a universal gold standard as a measure of values, with a limited coinage of silver on a gold basis under suitable safeguards of law." Mr. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture under Cleveland, was one of the moving spirits of the convention, and was put on the ticket as a candidate for Regent of the University. He is one of those men who never shrink from leading a forlorn hope, and there ought to be enough Democrats of like mind with him to prevent the triumph of the fusion Bryanite ticket in November.

On the other hand, delightfully inconsistent were the proceedings of the county committee of the National Democracy in this city last week. They first gave formal approval of the candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, after listening to a letter from him in which he said he voted for Bryan last year. In defence of his course it was said that he voted as a Democrat, in accordance with his lifelong habit of always voting the party ticket, and that he should be forgiven for it. The assumption was that he could vote for Bryan without giving his approval to Bryan's platform, and it was declared that, since he was a candidate for merely a judicial office, his course on the silver issue of last year did not enter into the question of his fitness at all. This was certainly an extraordinary position to be taken by Democrats who had regarded the silver issue as one of such momentous importance last year as to justify them in leaving their party and doing their utmost to help elect the Republican candidate for the Presidency. They looked upon the issue then as one far above politics, being entirely one of morals and patriotism, and surely this is preëminently an issue which ought to appeal to a man holding one judicial office and aspiring to another. For a judge to vote for a candidate whose principles he disapproved, simply because of a lifelong habit of voting his party ticket, no matter what its character, is a curious qualification for higher judicial honors. After formally accepting such a candidate, and thus taking his position that platforms were of no account anyway, the committee turned about and adopted a strong gold platform. Could there be a nearer approach to burlesque than this?

Gen. Tracy's acceptance of Platt's nomination for the mayoralty, of course, is not due to any expectation of election. Of that there is not the remotest possibility. The only two motives we can think of are a desire to oblige Platt, of whose son he is a law partner, and a desire to "keep the party together." All Republican candidates in this city for forty years have been run simply to "keep the party together." What this means now is to sustain Platt's power over the Legislature, or, in other words, to maintain his boss-ship, and enable him, as the opposing boss, to make "deals," or use "diplomacy," as he calls it, with the Tammany boss, who may possibly win at the next election, for it is he only who can win if Mr. Low should be defeated. That Gen. Tracy should lend his aid to such a scheme will surprise some people, but it ought not to surprise them. It is the not unnatural result of being the partner of Platt's son, and engaging in a practice which must be largely semi-political—that is, must be due a good deal to the supposed influence of Platt himself on the government of the State. A gentleman connected in this way with the Platt family could hardly disoblige Platt unless he were willing to retire from business. It is extremely important, too, for Platt to prevent the success of such a nomination as Mr. Low's, as it would rapidly lead to the destruction of the system of nomination by elected convention, which is playing such havoc with free government all over the Union. In so far as Gen. Tracy's nomination, therefore, will have any effect on the election, it will be to help Tammany. The effect on himself personally, in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, will not be serious, because the discredit of the connection began to tell some time ago.

Official outgivings both at Washington and Madrid assure us that Minister Woodford has presented no ultimatum to the Spanish Government, has fixed no time within which Spain must either subdue the Cuban rebellion or acknowledge her inability to do so, but has merely tendered the good offices of the United States in the most friendly manner to aid in securing the restoration of peace and good order in the island. Notwithstanding these pacific assurances, all the organs of public opinion in Europe persist in holding the contrary view, and their comments have reacted upon Spain to such a degree that Minister Woodford himself has become uneasy, and, according to one account, has asked permission to publish the communication that he delivered to the Duke of Tetuan, in order to quiet the excitement. Despatches from Washington say that Secretary Sherman was in favor of publishing it, but that the President deemed it best to wait a while; also, that the Administration fears trouble at the reassembling of Congress, and aims to do just enough to keep the Jingoes under control and not enough to get into a war with Spain. This is a rational explanation of all that has been done and of all that has been published as yet. The Senate at the last session passed a joint resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban rebels. The House was not organized for general business and Speaker Reed kept the resolution on the table. It was commonly supposed that if a vote could

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have been taken the House would have passed it also. Then the President would have been compelled either to sign it or to veto it. It seems altogether probable that Mr. McKinley will still have to face the issue. That he desires strongly to avoid a foreign complication is plain.

We do not see why all this hubbub is made in the press over the question whether England has "backed out" of her agreement to take part in a sealing conference. Our position is eminently satisfactory, whether she has or not. If she confers, it is because Mr. Sherman frightened her into it by charging her with bad faith. If she does not, why, there is more bad faith in the act, and what better could we ask? Our diplomatic triumph is assured, as it always is, no matter what England does, no matter what the arbitration tribunal decides, no matter what it costs us, no matter what the facts are. This is of more value than many seals. In fact, the supposition that we as a nation care anything about the seals, except as animals which we reserve the exclusive right to slaughter, is grotesque in view of the sealing correspondence and the reports of experts. In December, 1894, when there was talk of prohibiting the killing of seals for one year, both on sea and land, Mr. Gresham objected; he said, and truly said, that such a course would "raise a great outcry in this country." No later than last year, when our Government was reproaching the British for pelagic sealing, with its danger of exterminating the herds, we allowed the killing of 30,000 seals on the islands, which cannot but be regarded, experts say, as an "exhaustive slaughter." Instead, therefore, of bothering about England's intentions, we think our press and State Department should give their time to a careful reading of the reply of the Colonial Office to the Sherman despatch. There are some pretty serious exposures in it of the misleading statements, the garbling, the misquotations of the document to which Mr. Sherman put his name.

The meeting and resolutions of bankers in London will probably do the directors, and especially the Governor, of the Bank of England a world of good. It has long been well known that there was more or less private pressure being brought to bear on these gentlemen to "do something for silver," or be "friendly to silver," by certain members of the Government, who shrank from any open declaration of their sentiments and who were rigorously kept in check by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks Beach. None of them, indeed, blurts out much on the subject except Mr. Chaplin, who fulfils one condition of bimetallic soundness in being hopelessly insolvent. Social influence, too, which under this ministry is very powerful in English politics, has done some work for the ill-used metal, and it is very possible that the wretched Smith (the Bank's Governor) got into his present scrape partly through a desire to stand well with "smart people," without committing the Bank to anything in particular. The good shaking up he is now receiving from business people will probably cure him and compel him to lead a strictly business life. The Government has already done much for impoverished land-owners, in granting them $12,500,000 to help them to pay their taxes. To ask it to enable them to pay off their mortgages at 60 per cent. discount is asking too much. A good many bright minds are at work trying to find out what good it would do the Manchester men to have free coinage in India, and they will report their discoveries in due time. Lord Farrer has assured us that his researches have been vain.

Lord Farrer sends a letter to the London *Times* in which he says that he has information that "a proposal has been made to the British Government by the Wolcott Commission to reopen the Indian mints to silver on the understanding that the United States and France shall open their mints to silver at a ratio of 15½ to 1." If Mr. Wolcott and his associates have made such a proposal as this they have much exceeded their authority. If President McKinley has authorized them to make such a proposal he has much exceeded his authority. Moreover, there is not the least probability that Congress, the only competent authority, will ever open the mints to the free coinage of silver without the concurrent action of Germany and England as well as of France and her monetary allies of the Latin Union. When the English delegate to the Brussels conference, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, proposed that the European Powers should join in an agreement to purchase £5,000,000 worth of silver yearly on condition that the United States should continue her purchases under the Sherman act, Mr. McCreary, in behalf of the United States, said that such a plan could not be accepted. At the Paris conference of 1881 a proposal similar in substance was laid on the table by the representative of Great Britain, and it was pronounced unacceptable by Mr. Thurman on the part of the United States, and by other bimetallists. Mr. Thurman said that no plan could be considered by the United States which would expose the country to alternate drains of silver and of gold, according as one or the other might be higher or lower in the market, *i. e.*, above or below the legal ratio. There is no sign of any change of public sentiment in this regard since the Brussels conference, nor do we believe that Congress would tolerate any scheme of bimetallism based upon the coöperation of France and India merely.

The bimetallic flirtation in London has called forth an article from the pen of M. Leroy-Beaulieu in the *Journal des Débats* protesting against the plan of plunging France into the financial chaos implied by opening her mint to the free coinage of silver, either with or without the company of the United States and India. He can understand how the United States might find an advantage in bimetallism, being a silver-producing country, and being also very little exposed to the chances of war. For France, however, which produces no silver and is under the necessity of keeping up heavy armaments all the time, it would be, he says, sheer madness to plunge into such a venture. Why? Because, in the event of a war, gold would be the only money available for war purposes. It is the only kind of money that "goes itself," the only kind that is universally acceptable, the only kind that needs no propping up by international conference. To open the mint to the free coinage of silver would expose France to the loss of her gold. If 15½ ounces of silver becomes the legal equivalent in France for one ounce of gold, a steady stream of silver will flow there to be exchanged for gold at that ratio, because the largest stock of gold in the world is either lodged in the Bank of France or is in circulation among the French people. That France should part with that gold and take silver in exchange for it is simply unthinkable. Ministries may be upset on that issue, but the thing never will be done.

Dickens's treasurer of a charitable society, who read his annual report of expenditures with a coughing-fit over the pounds but coming out clear and strong on the shillings and pence, has evidently been employed by the *Tribune* to explain in a Washington despatch how the "Deficit is Vanishing." The way it is vanishing is by growing larger. Only about $3,250,000 added to it in September, begins the despatch. Then deeper in, and in a much quieter voice, it is stated that the total Dingley deficit for the first quarter of the fiscal year will be only about $28,000,000. Then in a whispered aside the despatch goes on, "estimating the deficit for the next three months at $17,000,000." The added hint is given, quite inaudibly and mostly in pantomime, that there will be "exceptionally heavy" expenditures in January; but still, and here the news is trumpeted, "the Treasury officials confidently predict" that soon after the turn of the year the receipts will equal expenditures. In other words, they confidently predict that the fiscal year will close with a deficit of at least $45,000,000. That is the way it is "vanishing."

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The announcement that Gov. Stephens of Missouri has received an unsolicited offer from New York capitalists to fund the entire debt of the State ($4,900,000) at 3 per cent. interest, instead of the 3½ now paid, is only one of many signs that the rate of interest in the West is falling and that all borrowers profit by it. The head of the State Insurance Department of Missouri, who has served as chief clerk of the State Treasurer, has recently placed a batch of $150,000 bonds of Calloway County at 4 per cent., and he insists that there is no reason why all the counties should not refund their bonds at the same rate instead of keeping on at 4½ or 5, as in most cases, or even 6, 8, and 10, as in some. The same tendency affects farm mortgages. The rates on such mortgages have been 7 or 8 per cent., but Gov. Stephens says that he knows of many cases where farmers are securing a reduction to 6 per cent. without any difficulty. This will "spike another gun" of the silverites, who have told the farmers that, no matter how much the prices of farm produce might fall, they still must keep on paying a high rate of interest on their mortgages.

A host of Western farmers will be able to do much better this year than merely to get a lower rate of interest on their mortgages. They will clear off their indebtedness entirely, and a large share of this class will take pains never to have any more interest to pay. The loan companies of the East find a great difference in this respect between the agricultural element in the West and in the South. As the agent of one such company puts it, "These Western borrowers want to clean up and get out of debt as soon as they find themselves able, while the Southerner will go on year after year paying interest as if it is a natural condition with him." The Southern farmer has been slower than the Western to resist the passion for increasing his holdings of land beyond all reason or profit, and while a good wheat crop will lead its raiser to pay off his mortgage, a good cotton crop will often result in the planter's using his profits to enlarge his plantation, without paying anything on the principal of his old debt. There are signs that the advantages of small holdings are coming to be recognized in the South, but the Eastern investor who seeks permanency in a loan will long find it more easily secured there than in the West.

The decision of Judge Foster of the United States District Court of Kansas in the case of Greer, Mills & Co. vs. the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is a severe blow at the live-stock monopolies that have grown up at various points in the West. Greer, Mills & Co. are themselves members of the Exchange. One of the rules prohibits a member from transacting business with any person violating any rule of the Exchange, or with an expelled or suspended member. This rule, says the Judge, "in practice, as amply appears from the testimony of many witnesses, shuts out all dealings and business intercourse between members and non-members of the association." Greer, Mills & Co. attempted to do business with an outsider, and were boycotted and posted on a blackboard kept for the purpose of displaying the names of such persons. The Exchange numbers 300 members. "The outcome is inevitable," says the Judge; "the combined opposition of 300 men against one can produce but one result. In vain does the outside dealer offer attractive bargains for the sale or purchase of stock; they will have no intercourse with him. This state of affairs is known and circulated among stock-growers and shippers, and they dare not ship their stock to the boycotted broker or firm." Such boycotting is held to be in violation of the anti-Trust law of Congress, and in restraint of interstate commerce also. The effect of the decision is to dissolve the Exchange, since it can no longer enforce its policy of exclusion. Of course, an appeal will be taken, but meanwhile the Exchange must give bonds to compensate the plaintiffs for damage done to them by boycotting.

The first effective step toward the punishment of lynching that we have noticed in any part of the country has been taken in Georgia. Some time ago a white man and a negro were arrested on charges of murder, and while they were in jail at Jonesboro a mob gathered one night and demanded that the Sheriff surrender his prisoners. Fortunately, that official had been warned in time to summon a large guard, and he was able to protect the prisoners until he could take them to Atlanta the next day. Although this was a case where lynching had been only attempted, not accomplished, the authorities resolved to bring to justice those who had sought to break the laws, and the grand jury has just found true bills against eight men who are charged with conspiracy to lynch. Of course, it still remains to try and convict them, but it is a great gain to get such offenders indicted. Even this step has not been taken in the case of any of the leaders of the mob who lynched a negro in the most barbarous manner a few months ago at Urbana, O. And yet that Northern community, with its dozen churches, its excellent private and public schools, its public library, and its university, doubtless considers itself much further advanced in civilization than Clayton County, Ga.

An equally encouraging sign of the times in the South is the attitude taken by the Sheriff of Palo Pinto County, Tex. A band of so-called "regulators" served notice on certain peaceable and law-abiding colored citizens that they must leave the county. No reason was assigned except the fact that they were "niggers," and that the white ruffians did not want to have them around. The "regulators" claimed to be 117 strong, and defied the authorities. But they soon found that the Sheriff was not the sort of man to be intimidated by their threats of vengeance in case they should be interfered with. He immediately issued a proclamation defying them, in which he said: "I recognize the right of an American to live in the home of his choice as one of the dearest privileges of an American citizen, and I know my duty is to protect them, and I will perform it." Similar outbreaks by "regulators" against the negroes of Fannin and Johnson Counties were met in the same spirit by the sheriffs of those counties. A pleasant sequel to this action by white officials was the holding of a mass meeting of colored people at Dallas, which adopted resolutions setting forth the injury done their race by the "regulators," many having been frightened from their homes by the threats and others kept in constant fear, expressing "the sincerest appreciation of the sheriffs and other officials and good white citizens who have denounced this outrage on the colored people," and declaring that "this course has had the effect of still further increasing the confidence of the colored people as to just treatment by the whites, and of determining them to improved and higher relations and to arouse in them greater desire to help have all the laws obeyed."

Peace is concluded between Turkey and Greece, or appears to be concluded, but Lord Salisbury cannot adopt Disraeli's grandiloquent phrase after the Berlin Congress, and say that he has brought back peace with honor. Lest there should be any misunderstanding of what has occurred, Mr. Gladstone is out with a biting characterization of "the pain, shame, and mischief of the last two years in the Eastern policy." He sums up the results as: (1) The slaughter of 100,000 Armenians, with no security against a repetition; (2) Turkey stronger than at any time since the Crimean war; (3) Greece weaker than at any time since she became a kingdom. All this, says Mr. Gladstone, is the proud achievement of the European Concert, which he happily defines as no concert at all, but "the mutual hatred and distrust of the Powers." The truth is, as Lord Salisbury's supporters are forced to confess, he has been driven by the Concert or the Sultan from nearly every position which he had publicly announced to be unalterable. The scene of operations is now transferred to Crete, where the Sultan is already preparing fresh humiliation for the British Premier.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE DISCRIMINATING-DUTY CLAUSE.

The decision of the Attorney-General which annuls the discriminating duty in section 22 of the Dingley tariff act, whether sound in law or not, has probably saved the Republican party from deserved punishment for a rascally trick in legislation. It has certainly saved the country from serious complications with other maritime Powers. The opinion, we must admit, is not very intelligible. It is extremely obscure in its phraseology. Confusion of language usually springs from confusion of ideas. Yet it is possible to disentangle ideas from the words, and when this is done a substratum of common sense can be discerned. This substratum is found at the conclusion of the opinion, where the Attorney-General lays down the maxim that a law of Congress cannot be repealed by inference, but only by words appropriate to the end and as clear as those of the law to be repealed.

Section 22 of the Dingley act contains two entirely different provisions which are patched together in a clumsy way. As originally reported and passed by the House, it was the old proviso which has appeared and reappeared in numerous tariff bills. Prior to the Dingley act it read as follows, being section 14 of the Wilson tariff:

"That a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels, not of the United States, entitled, by treaty or any act of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States."

The first amendment to this section was made in the Senate, where Senator Allison moved to strike out the words "or any act of Congress." Mr. Allison had charge of the bill, and his motion was agreed to *nem. con.* The object of striking out these words was not perceived until after the bill had become a law. Then it was discovered that the aim was to impose a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on all goods imported in foreign ships, except in cases where a treaty obligation would be violated thereby. Very few Senators could be expected to carry in their minds our navigation treaties with foreign countries, or to remember the various acts of Congress supplementary thereto, or to recall the history of our navigation laws.

The truth was, that as long ago as 1828 we had adopted the policy of admitting goods in the ships of foreign countries at the same rate of duty as those in American ships, provided those countries observed the same rule toward us. In other words, we had adopted the principle of reciprocity in the carrying trade. The act of Congress which embodied the principle was section 4228 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that upon satisfactory proof being given to the President by the Government of any foreign nation that no discriminating duties are imposed by it on ships or cargoes belonging to citizens of the United States, whether the cargoes are of domestic or foreign origin, the President may issue his proclamation applying the same principles to the ships and cargoes of such foreign nation. This is the law which was evidently intended to be repealed by dropping the words "or any act of Congress." So we are informed by the weekly paper *Seaboard*, edited by the Secretary of Mr. Arthur Sewall's Merchant Marine Association, which exists for the sole purpose of getting discriminating duties in favor of American ships enacted. This paper says:

"It was feared by the Republican leaders in Congress that to attempt to restore the policy of discriminating duties fully in the new tariff bill might cause the defeat of the bill. Hence, it was not attempted. But the Elkins bill providing for the restoration of the discriminating-duty policy was condensed as much as possible and incorporated in the tariff bill as section 22—all except the part which abrogated treaties exempting imports from the discriminating duty. This was purposely done, so as to facilitate at a future time the passage of such a measure as would fully restore the discriminating-duty policy, by abrogating such treaties as stood in the way of that restoration. In accordance with this purpose, the words 'by any act of Congress' were left out, because it was not the desire or intention of Congress that any act of Congress—but treaty or convention alone—should any longer entitle any imports to exemption from the discriminating duty. That having been the objective, and that being the accomplished fact, how can it be said that this was not intended?"

This is clearly an admission that an attempt was made to secure the adoption of a new policy in regard to an important matter by stealth, since otherwise there would be no reason for going about it in this slovenly, hap-hazard way, not knowing what treaties on this subject were in force or what would be the general effect of the repeal of section 4228, Revised Statutes. The Attorney-General tells us that on the same day that the Dingley act was passed, another law was passed on the subject of tonnage duties which recognized section 4228 as still in force—which rebuts the presumption that Congress intended to repeal it by inference.

Section 22 of the Dingley act contained another clause which was introduced at a later period in the committee of conference, and was intended to put a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on foreign goods brought through Canada into the United States. On this point the opinion of the Attorney-General is not so clear as it is on the other. That an excellent law cannot be repealed by a mere inference is a sound proposition. Section 22 of the Dingley act must be read as though the section 4228, Revised Statutes, were still in full force, and, according to Dingley himself, the other clause in reference to Canadian railroads was inserted to carry out the principle embodied in the supposed repeal of section 4228. The Attorney-General holds that since the latter section is not repealed, the Canadian clause is of no effect. But this does not necessarily follow. There may be a debate on this subject when Congress assembles in December, but we should advise the parties who are responsible for the discriminating-duty clause to adopt the policy of modest silence and humility. The best thing for them is to turn the thoughts of Congress and the country into widely variant channels. "Least said soonest mended," should be their motto.

Meanwhile there is a general expression of surprise among intelligent people at the obscurity of the Attorney-General's opinion, in view of the fact that, though he is not well known to the nation, he has an excellent reputation on the Pacific Coast, and has served with credit as United States Circuit Judge. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* makes a statement that Mr. McKenna originally reached the conclusion that the section in dispute plainly imposed discriminating duties, and that, if he had been left to himself, the opinion put forth would have been to that effect; but that "representations were made to the President that such a decision would seriously affect political as well as commercial interests in New England," and that, after a discussion in the cabinet, the Attorney-General was required, against his vigorous protest, to change the opinion, in order "to meet the political demands of a geographical section." This theory accounts for the confused reasoning of the decision, but it involves a moral delinquency of the gravest character.

The sharpest critic of the Attorney-General is Steve Elkins. The West Virginia Senator ridicules the reasoning of the opinion, and announces his determination to renew his efforts at the next session of Congress to secure the passage of a bill which will impose the discriminating duties in unmistakable terms. Mr. Elkins is entirely justified in criticising the Attorney-General's arguments and in organizing a movement to secure openly, after due consideration, the legislation which he seeks. But he does not stop here. With almost inconceivable audacity, he confesses to the country that he was responsible for the section which, as Speaker Reed puts it, "slipped into the bill," and that he smuggled it in because that was the easiest way of accomplishing his purpose. Did ever a United States Senator boast of a worse performance than this:

"I am not ashamed of the part I have played; I am proud of it. The section would have meant for the ocean what the tariff meant for the land. I think it was Ameri-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

can, and for that reason I pushed it. This country is bound to be the mistress of the seas just as soon as we get time to attend to it. I wanted to hurry it along. There was no trick about it at all. *I simply worked to succeed. Of course, I was not going to tell those opposed to the scheme all about it.*"

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

Our neighbors on the north have apparently taken a leaf out of the McKinley tariff in framing a new fiscal policy for themselves, but have improved upon their model in some slight degree. It will be recalled that when the late Mr. Blaine went to the room of the finance committee in the interest of reciprocity, and denounced the McKinley bill and smashed his hat on the table, declaring that it would not make a market for an additional bushel of wheat or barrel of pork for the American farmer, the astute Mr. Aldrich prepared a scheme for reciprocal trade which was eventually incorporated in the bill. It provided that whenever and as often as the President should be satisfied that any country exporting tea, coffee, raw sugar, and raw hides to the United States, which articles were made duty free by the bill, was imposing duties on exports from this country which were reciprocally unfair and unjust, then he might by proclamation impose duties at fixed rates on such articles arriving at our ports from those countries. Here the principle of differential duties as regards different countries, to be determined and regulated by the executive branch of the government, was embodied in our law for the first time. We had had reciprocity treaties before, but the terms had always been embodied in the law of Congress. Now we had adopted the principle of a general tariff, with exceptions in favor of or against particular countries, according as those countries might treat us.

The new Canadian system is very ingenious and quite in accord with the McKinley precedent. As explained in the last number of the *Economic Journal* (of London), it consists first of a general tariff, and second of an offer of a reduction of one-eighth of the duties to any country which admits Canadian products on as favorable terms as Canada offers to them. This offer holds good till June 30, 1898. After that date the reduction is to be equal to one-fourth. The offer is not restricted to Great Britain or the British colonies. If Germany, for example, should admit Canadian products at as low rates as Canada admits German products, Germany would receive as good terms as England does, although the latter admits Canadian products free. A few articles upon which duties are imposed for revenue and not for protection are excluded, viz.: alcoholic liquors, sugar, and tobacco.

Another clause of the Canadian tariff is significant at the present time and is well worthy of imitation by us. It provides that whenever the executive branch of the government shall be satisfied that any article is monopolized by a Trust or combination, it shall have power to abolish all duties on the article so monopolized. This is a great step in advance of anything in our legislation. It is a real protection to the people against monopoly, whereas our anti-Trust laws are a sham. The virtue of the Canadian law lies in the fact that it is self-executing, whereas ours cannot be executed by all the powers of the federal and State governments combined. Although Senator Sherman declared more than once that every shred of protection ought to be removed from any article produced by a Trust or combine, neither he nor any other Republican Senator ever offered a bill to carry that plan into effect. The truth is that the Republican party dares not offend the monopolies which its own tariff laws have created. It is pursued and devoured by its own monsters.

The effect of the new Canadian tariff will be to put the United States at a disadvantage of 12½ per cent. as compared with Great Britain in the sale of manufactures to Canada. This may not countervail the advantage we enjoy in the way of nearness. Freight charges and loss of time are elements of cost to the Canadian importers. These can hardly be less than 12½ per cent. in the kinds of goods which we habitually sell to them. But next year the differential will be 25 per cent., and then we shall begin to lose trade in that quarter. We may make it up in other parts of the world, but with the Dingley tariff serving to stir up hostility everywhere, it is difficult to see where we shall gain anything. We have deliberately adopted the policy of curtailing foreign trade and irritating other nations. In so far as we succeed in "making foreigners mad," in so far does protection justify itself to its advocates. One of the most potent and oft-repeated arguments in favor of the clandestine clause in the Dingley bill which aimed to cut off imports by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway was that it would make the Canucks furious. Jingoism and protectionism are close allies. They act and react upon each other, for ever breathing hate, malice, and all uncharitableness.

The Canadian tariff is the more exasperating because we can avoid its consequences by our own act at any time. If we want to recover our position as sellers in their market, all that we need to do is to make our tariff as low on their products as theirs is on our products. We need not adopt free trade with them. It would be quite sufficient if we should go back to the Morrill tariff —the tariff of the war period, when we were taxing everything in order to save the nation's life. We have gone so far beyond Mr. Morrill now that we even impose duties that we do not want and that nobody asks for—duties on articles that we export—duties neither for protection nor for revenue, but merely to deceive our own agricultural classes and keep them submissive to the plunder of the Trusts and combines which prey upon them. If there is anything that we could easily dispense with, and should never miss, it is the tariff on Canadian farm products.

A USEFUL COMPARISON.

Tammany has such a bad name that a great many people naturally think that the worst thing which can befall the city is the triumph of the Tammany candidate for the mayoralty. At the risk of seeming to be paradoxical, however, we venture to assert that the worst thing which can befall this city and State is the perpetuation of the Platt system of government and political management, by whatever name we choose to call it. The personnel of Tammany is so brutal, ignorant, debased, corrupt, that its *full* rule, such as prevailed between 1889 and 1894, can hardly in any civilized community prevail very long. The first experience New York ever had of complete Tammany sway was under Grant and Gilroy, and we saw the result. After three terms of it men of all parties joined in putting an end to it, not simply for the sake of good government, but of decency and civilization. The use it made of the police bench, for instance, was one of the most striking scandals in modern days.

Now this sort of régime in our time cannot be very demoralizing. The man who says openly, "Evil, be thou my good," is never a very dangerous man. The man who beats his wife, gets drunk every night, and sends his children to steal, never sets a very bad example or shakes many people's faith in justice and order and law. He is generally a warning, not an example. The tales of horror, therefore, which were unfolded every day during the police investigation, had but little effect on public opinion, except to rouse shame and remorse over the tolerance and even support which had once been given to such creatures as Grant and Gilroy. We may be quite sure that the same thing would occur again. Four years more of Tammany would be a terrible calamity for our city, but it would nourish, not destroy, the seeds of better things. Tammany rule is a thing which provides its own cure by its monstrosity. It compels even the most hardened and cynical of those who do not profit by it, to take arms for social order, and proclaim by their votes their belief in a moral government of the world.

The Platt régime is very different. Platt is not a brutal Irish ex-prize-fighter or saloonkeeper. He is an American, who spent two years in Yale College, and has actually received an honorary degree from it. He is a Presbyterian, has a pew in a church, and a pastor to whitewash him and back him up. With

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

these advantages he deliberately set to work some years ago to pervert the government of this State from the sort of government which its written Constitution provides for, into something entirely different, pervaded from top to bottom by the two things freemen most abhor — secrecy and corruption. By means of a fund secretly raised as blackmail, he makes a nominating convention the expression of his, not of the popular will; he fills all the offices of the State with his creatures and not with qualified public servants, and offers steady but private opposition to all attempts to better the State, which he has not originated and does not control. Finally, he has taken legislation out of the hands of the Legislature in which the Constitution placed it, and frames it in his own office to suit his own purposes. In fact, he has effected a change in the government of New York which was never before effected in any country except by armed force. If this be a tribute to his ability he is welcome to it.

Now he has been enabled to do all this by disguising himself and his followers as what are called "Republicans." He gives out that he is doing it, not for his own sake, but in order to exert influence on the currency, Hawaii, and the tariff, especially the tariff; and he gets thousands and tens of thousands to believe him. Not only do they believe him, but they believe him so much that they agree, in order to help him, to put their police, their schools, their hospitals, and their taxes into the hands of such men as Charles Murray, Mike Kerwin, and Lem Quigg, and with permission to do what they please with them, as long as what they do is done for "Republican principles." What "Republican principles" are in the government of a city nobody knows but Quigg, and he never tells. What is the "Republican" way of sweeping a street, arresting a thief, or teaching a child to read, has never come out, and the only reason for believing that there is such a way is that Platt says so.

At this moment he is bitterly opposing a body of citizens who, whatever their faults, have confessedly only one object in view, the improvement of the city, not as a voting-place, but as a dwelling-place. And such is the effect on the imagination of a great many decent people, not tramps, not bummers, not fences, not saloonkeepers, not gamblers, but merchants, lawyers, brokers, artisans, of the "Republican principles," that they are ready to support this man in changing their government in city and State, and founding on the ruins of the old Constitution a despotism which for meanness, baseness, rascality, and decrepitude, for the discouragement of honesty, ability, for everything but cruelty, has had no parallel in the Western world. To find a match for it in pure shabbiness, we must go among the more indecent and harem-ridden Orientals. A man who can do this, who has done it, we call a dangerous man. We say it is ludicrous to compare him to Croker, or Tweed, or Kelly, or Sheehan. He does more harm in a week than they do in ten years. They rob and bribe and are filthy and ignorant, but they do not corrupt the soul of decent Americans. They disgust them. Does any one, for instance, suppose that ten years ago—aye, even five years ago—a man of Gen. Tracy's standing, an ex-cabinet minister, a leader of the bar, a man whose career has shown that he cherished high ideals through life, would have allowed his name to be used to help this man in conspiring for the defeat or obstruction of an honest effort of honest people to make their city a more beautiful and comfortable place of abode? We believe he would have repelled the suggestion with scorn, and yet he is out today as a Platt candidate, for "Republican principles," and thousands of respectable men are glad of it.

It must be borne in mind that the contest in which we are engaged is not a contest between two opposing schemes of city improvement. Platt has no scheme of city improvement at all. He does not propose to do anything for it except govern it on "Republican principles." "His accounts may not be straight, but his heart beats warmly for his native land." "He loves his country and his home, but he cannot live on wind." In short, he wants the city, wants us all, to submit to Tammany, or any sort of government that may overtake us, in order that he may "name" Governors and legislators, may draft legislation, levy blackmail on corporations, and sit sanctimoniously in his pew at church instead of joining Croker in a bar or a stable or a gambling-house.

AN INJUNCTION SYMPOSIUM.

The Chicago *Times-Herald* has made a curious contribution to the discussion about strike injunctions, by publishing a number of replies by "eminent jurists and prominent laymen" to four questions propounded by its editor. The questions were: "(1.) What are your views on the power and practice of courts in issuing injunctions in labor disputes? (2.) How is such power derived, and is it misused? (3.) Do injunctions interfere with the constitutional guarantee of trial by jury? (4.) Should Congress specifically define and limit the power of courts in issuing injunctions?" The answers obtained, if carefully examined, throw some light on the subject, but it is evident from the way in which they have been discussed by the press generally that they are not illuminating to the wayfaring man. The usual way of analyzing them seems to be to count up the number of eminent jurists and prominent laymen who think well of injunctions, and to offset them by the others who think ill of injunctions, and then to say, "There you are"—a process which cannot be thought to advance matters.

The value of such a symposium as this is seriously impaired by a fact which does not appear on the surface, viz., that those who are most competent to throw light on the matter—the judges of the highest repute—are precisely those who are restrained, by considerations of propriety, from answering newspaper inquiries. The necessary result is that the answers actually obtained, so far as they come from judges, are sent in by men of merely local and in some cases doubtful note, and whose opinion is of little consequence one way or the other. As a rule, the readiness with which a judge writes to the newspapers giving his "views" about questions which may come before him for decision, is in inverse ratio to the weight of his authority. That most of the judges whose replies have been obtained in this case are not great lights is made clear by the nature of their replies. The most curious thing in the whole symposium is that one only of the symposiasts, President Rogers of the Northwestern University, shows that he is distinctly aware of the fact that at least three-quarters of the questions put have been disposed of and left where they are beyond question by the unanimous opinion of nine far more eminent jurists than any whose replies are now published—jurists, moreover, whose opinions are enforced by the whole civil power of the United States.

Down to the year 1895 there was, no doubt, considerable difference of judicial opinion as to the proper use of injunctions in labor disputes, and it was an open question whether organized demonstrations, assemblages, trespasses, and interferences with property rights designed to promote a strike and calculated to lead to irreparable damage, but not necessarily producing violence or riot, could be enjoined, or whether they were solely within the province of the criminal law and the general police power. The matter came before the Supreme Court of the United States in the Debs case in 1895, was fully considered there, and was decided in an opinion delivered by Justice Brewer and concurred in by every judge on the bench. This judgment was reported in the regular series of reports (158 U. S. 564), and has been accessible to the public for two years; and if anybody wants to know what the law actually is about strike injunctions, the place to find it is not in his own head, nor in the "views" of other judges, but in this decision.

The law, then, as laid down by the Supreme Court, was substantially this: Wherever a strike agitation takes the form of serious, practical danger of ir-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

reparable injury to property rights, an equity judge must enjoin, not the strike or the agitation, but the specific acts out of which the danger grows. His injunction he must enforce by all the power at his command; arrest, followed by fine and imprisonment after hearing, being the recognized method. The fact that the acts are criminal in their character was held to have no bearing on the question, and it was further decided that there was no invasion of the constitutional right of trial by jury (p. 594). The decision is, no doubt, binding only on federal courts, but no one can read it without seeing that the principles laid down are general principles of preventive relief, and that there is nothing peculiarly federal about the grounds on which it is made to rest. If any more proof were wanted, it might be furnished by the history of the recent coal strikes, during which the principles of the Debs case have been generally followed by the judiciary, federal and State.

The Debs case, then, answers conclusively the following questions: What is the law of strike injunctions? What is the power and practice of courts in issuing them? Whence is such power derived? Do such injunctions interfere with the constitutional guarantee of trial by jury? The case is of the first importance, because if the power is misused or liable to lead to abuse, the remaining question is, What is the remedy?

On this point the Debs case throws no light; but the Constitution of the United States (art. iii., sec. 2) provides that the judicial power shall extend to all cases "in law and equity" arising under this Constitution, and it is from this clause that federal courts get their jurisdiction to issue strike injunctions, as well as the power to enforce them by contempt proceedings. It is at least very doubtful whether Congress has any power under this clause to define and limit the power of courts in issuing injunctions, and the same remark applies to the summary power to enforce injunctions by contempt proceedings, without which injunctions would be waste paper. The enormous difficulty of suggesting any practical change in the law may be inferred from the fact that, although Senator Hill got a report from the Senate judiciary committee, a year or more ago, in favor of novel machinery affecting the judicial power to enforce decrees by contempt proceedings, his bill was found to threaten such a paralysis of the courts that it has not been heard of since.

Without going into the question, therefore, of whether legislation by Congress is or is not advisable, the points for practical men, and especially editors and politicians, to bear in mind are (1) that the law of the matter is perfectly well settled, no substantial difference of judicial opinion existing about it; (2) that if legislation is desired, some way must be found not yet suggested of overcoming the constitutional obstacles in the way; and (3) that the constitutionality of any legislative attempt to hamper the equity powers of courts or to curtail their summary power to enforce their own decrees, is a matter which can be finally decided only by the courts affected.

Another practical point about the present use of injunctions in strikes, which ought to be borne in mind, is the question of the alternative. In the Debs case the court commended the Government for asking for an injunction, instead of deciding the case for itself and calling in the police and military. At the time we took the opposite view, and expressed the opinion that efficient police measures were what the case demanded. But to nine out of ten of those who denounce "government by injunction" one alternative is as odious as the other. The essence of a strike agitation, as carried on by men such as Debs and the leaders of the coal strike this summer, is a terrorism ruinous to property and to freedom; and to men engaged in this work one sort of prevention is just as bad as another. There would be something, in fact, rather comical in a man insisting on his right to be policed, but denouncing an injunction as tyrannous, if we did not know that his real reason was apt to be a doubt as to the efficiency of the police. It is only twenty-five years since the corporations could deal with strikes only by hiring a sort of private constabulary furnished by a "detective agency" for the occasion. Injunctions issued and enforced by regular courts are better than this; and so, in the fulness of time, we may get beyond government by injunction, and rely, as other civilized communities mainly do, on the police. But injunctions will never be given up till we get something better. As John M. Palmer modestly says, "Speaking for myself, I prefer a government by injunction to anarchy."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT TORONTO.—II.

QUEBEC, September 6, 1897.

It would not be in place to report the details of the work of the sections of the Association in this journal. It may be in order, however, to note the sciences represented, seeing that a very broad and liberal meaning is given to the word Science. The sections, with their respective Presidents for the Toronto meeting (corresponding with the sectional Vice-Presidents of the American Association), are as follows: Mathematical and Physical Science, Prof. A. R. Forsyth (a very large section, taking in meteorology, seismology, etc.); Chemistry, Prof. W. Ramsay; Geology, Dr. G. M. Dawson; Zoölogy, Prof. L. C. Miall; Geography, J. Scott Keltie; Economic Science and Statistics, Prof. E. C. K. Gonner (in his absence, Sir Charles Freemantle); Mechanical Science, G. F. Deacon; Anthropology, Sir William Turner; Physiology, Prof. Michael Foster; Botany, Prof. H. Marshall Ward. The presence in this list of Economic Science and Statistics, as well as that of Anthropology, will be noticed. The last is given especial recognition this year in the person of Sir John Evans,* the President, a man who is without university connection or even university training. There is a movement toward the recognition of Psychology in the British Association; it took this year the form of a sort of sub-section of the section of Physiology—a classification to be expected in England, where experimental psychology proper is hardly known. It is through the interest of Prof. Michael Foster that so much was done; and it is a pity that the American psychologists did not come up in greater force and show what American psychology is doing. Possibly the classing of psychology under anthropology, as in the American Association, is preferable; but why should it not be given its own name and an independent place? No doubt a great step toward this end is made in the recognition of psychology, simply as such, in the Royal Society's scheme for the bibliography of science, to go into operation in 1900.

The features of most interest to the public at these meetings are the presidents' addresses and the popular evening lectures. Of these at this meeting the latter were, I think, disappointing. Prof. J. Milne lectured on "Earthquakes and Volcanoes" in a discursive and very popular manner. Sir Roberts Austen's lecture on "Canada's Metals" was well spoken of. I have no intelligence of the impression made by H. O. Forbes's lecture on Borneo for the workingmen, except that the class for whom it was intended did not largely attend—a common thing also in England, as I was informed. The presidents' addresses were, of course, of the high character to be expected from the men who delivered them. That of Prof. Foster was a broad survey of physiological progress since the last meeting in Canada in 1884. Among his points of emphasis, the one which especially interested the present writer was his optimistic prophecy of the probably rapid advance of brain anatomy and physiology by the method of Golgi. His description of the revolution wrought by Golgi's method, in the hands of Ramón y Cajal and others, painted upon the background of the obscurity which reigned in this realm before, was remarkably vivid and interesting. May his optimism be justified by the result! The literary charm and freshness of Prof. Foster's address were universally remarked.

Sir William Turner's address on "Some Distinctive Characters of Human Structure" dealt especially with the curvature of the human spine as compared with that of the anthropoids, and served to show the utility of the curvature with reference to upright walking. It is a useful summary of results in its field. The remarks upon the brain, however, with which he extended a paper already too long, were necessarily neither exhaustive nor critical, and readers who are acquainted with the work of Flechsig, to which Sir William referred, will wish that he had left the matter over for a separate paper. The other addresses of the presidents of sections, which fell

* Similar recognition of anthropology was made at the Detroit meeting of the American Association by the election of Prof. Putnam to the presidency of that body.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

within the present writer's interests, were that of Prof. Miall on "Transformations of Animals" and that of Prof. Forsyth on the general value of mathematics. The latter can be read by people of intelligence generally who love what is clear when it is attractively presented. The President of the Association lectured on "Primitive Man." His address having already appeared on this side of the water in *Science*, I need not do more than refer readers to it in that periodical. It may also be obtained bound up in paper with the addresses of the sectional presidents (London: Offices of the Association, Burlington House. Price, 1 shilling.)

Of the sectional proceedings it is not in place here to speak. There were no sensations, it seems, unless the physicists so count their enthusiastic reception of the new Harmonic Analyser of Prof. Michelson of Chicago. The impression prevailed that the work was up to the usual level in quantity and quality, some of the sections, indeed (notably those of Physical Science and Physiology), having more papers than the time sufficed to accommodate. Among the "Reports" adopted were two which are likely to lead to important results. One was a recommendation to the home Government in favor of the establishing of a national physical laboratory, and the other a similar report urging the founding of a bureau of ethnology for England and the colonies, possibly in connection with the British Museum. A grant was made to assist the project of a lake biological station in Canada.

In conclusion, another general word. It must be a source of gratification to all workers in science in this country that this great body of our kinsmen has been in session so near our doors, traversing (not a few of them) our country, and becoming acquainted with our universities and teachers. It is to be hoped that the interests of science will be advanced, and it is also to be hoped—perhaps more earnestly, because the need is greater—that these men will use their influence in spreading in all three of the countries from which they came assurances that the political and social interests of our Anglo-American life are one as the interests of science are one.

J. M. B.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

PARIS, September 10, 1897.

The number of Oriental scholars and of those who are interested in Eastern research is larger, perhaps, than might be supposed; and as the diplomatic and commercial relations between the East and the West daily grow closer, an International Congress of Orientalists is an incident not without importance. Such gatherings have been held every third year during the last quarter of a century, and Paris is the city that was selected for the eleventh Oriental Congress, which takes place this year, September 5-12. The halls of the Collège de France and of the Sorbonne are the scene of the scientific sessions; the Congress is under the patronage of the President of the French republic; and M. Charles Schefer, Administrator of the School of Modern Oriental Languages of Paris, is the presiding officer. Prof. Maspero, the Egyptologist, and Prof. Cordier, the Chinese scholar, have charge of affairs as secretaries of the Congress.

Oriental scholars from various lands have laid aside their books for a time, and have bidden adieu to their libraries, to assemble in France and meet their colleagues in kindred fields, in order either to discuss their common work or to gain advantage from travellers or diplomatists whose paths have led to the region of the rising sun. India and Persia, Egypt and the Levant, China and Japan, Australia and the far East, as well as the remote parts of Africa, are represented both by men busied in research into the history and civilization of these countries, and also by natives whose Eastern costume lends a certain charm in contrast to the Western scholar's dress. Among the Americans are President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, Prof. George S. Goodspeed, Prof. Paul Haupt of the Johns Hopkins University, Prof. R. W. Rogers, New Jersey; Prof. Morris Jastrow, jr., Philadelphia; Prof. Hans Oertel of New Haven, and Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of New York. Special inquiries are made for Profs. C. R. Lanman, M. Bloomfield, and C. H. Toy, who were named as delegates, as well as for other American scholars who were prevented from being present.

The general attendance is larger than at any preceding Oriental Congress. Some of those present have come to offer the results of their latest finds in the way of manuscripts or of archæological treasures; others have contributions to add to the fund of knowledge of Bible lands; several can fill in missing paragraphs in the pages of ancient history; a number have suggestions to make which may prove serviceable in the future in dealing with special questions of Eastern life and civilization; one or two are in position to point out important corrections to be made in our ancient maps, or to corroborate identifications of localities on our modern charts. All are able to lend some help toward improving our acquaintance with the languages of the other hemisphere, or to give some aid which enables us better to understand the significance of the past with respect to the present.

The division devoted to India and its history is presided over by an Englishman, Lord Reay, and the opening session of the section was marked by an interesting essay in which Prof. H. Oldenberg of Kiel, Germany, showed how brilliantly the French critic Taine had presented to the public the essential features of Buddhism, in an article published years ago. The most important, however, of the communications made in this section was the presentation of a plan, proposed by M. Senart of Paris, for establishing a fund for exploration in India, similar to the Egyptian Exploration Fund. In the Iranian division, Prof. Jules Oppert discussed the ancient Persian calendar of King Darius, which he believed must have originated more than a thousand years before the Christian era. In the linguistic department, the French philologist M. Bréal proposed a new explanation of the Greek adjective *sophos*, 'wise,' the original meaning of which seemed to be 'sweet.'

Numerous sessions were held by special savants in the wisdom of China, Japan, and the Far East, and students of the ceramic art might possibly have gleaned interesting information from Dr. F. Hirth's dissertation on the early history of pictorial art in China. The Munich professor's long residence in the Celestial Empire enables him to speak with authority on special Chinese subjects. Arabic scholars and missionaries will be glad to learn that Prof. I. Goldziher of Budapest has completed the plan for publishing a great Mussulman Encyclopædia, and Prof. Ehrmann of Berlin has arranged to bring out a dictionary of the hieroglyphic writings of Ancient Egypt. This latter important work is to receive substantial support through the liberality of the German Government.

The meetings of the Semitic section were especially well attended, and the members had something to learn from the scholarly and spirited discussions of Profs. Haupt of Baltimore, Hommel of Munich, Halévy of Paris, when Hebrew and Assyrian questions came up for debate. The section devoted to Greece and the Orient enjoyed an interesting paper from Franz Cumont on the early worship of the Persian god Ormazd in Asia Minor. Among the topics announced in the African division was an ethnographic communication by M. Rey de Morande, on the primitive negroes and their ancestors; there were also a number of monographs presented which deal with the folk-lore of the East. When the printed Transactions of the Congress appear, they will be found to contain, besides, numerous contributions to the particular field of the science of religion or in the comparative study of Oriental literature; among these might be mentioned contributions by the English scholar Rhys Davids and by the Swiss investigator Eduard Hardy.

But the Orientalists do not merely meet for conference and discussion within the lecture-rooms of the Collège de France and of the Sorbonne; the circles of French literary society have thrown open their salons by tendering formal receptions to the visitors or by extending private invitations of hospitality. On Monday evening, M. Rambaud, Minister of Public Instruction, formally welcomed the representatives of various lands. On Wednesday evening, Prince Roland Bonaparte kindly greeted each visitor to his palatial residence, whose spacious walls recall, amid republican times, the days of the First Empire. One of the pleasures of the evening was a visit to the Prince's private library, which contains a famous collection of works on folk-lore and dialects, even more diversified than the polyglot and polyethnic assembly, his welcome guests. To-morrow the distinguished Indianist M. Senart and Mme. Senart expect similarly to entertain the representatives of Oriental studies. The social side is thus brought into happy harmony with the scientific side of the Congress, and the members are given a better opportunity of becoming personally acquainted and of feeling in closer contact than is possible through pages of long volumes of research.

There still remain two days for the presentation of learned disquisitions and for the friendly interchange of ideas; the Congress will formally close with a banquet on Saturday evening, September 12. The next international meeting of Orientalists will be held in the year 1900, the place of meeting to be decided upon before the members now disperse; the eleventh Congress at Paris, however, will certainly remain one long to be remembered.

A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, August 29, 1897.

As the steamer draws near to Honoluiu, the traveller on board is struck with the beauty of the scene before him. Indeed, a seaport with mountains in the background can hardly fail to be beautiful from without, particularly if the line of the coast be jagged; and here, to add to the effect, we have the wondrous green of tropical vegetation breaking the mass of the houses, and forming the rich transition between the town itself and the bare mountain tops behind. The shipping in the foreground adds to the picturesqueness, as well as to the interest, even if the artist would not find much to admire in the Japanese man-of-war *Naniwa* and the American *Philadelphia* and *Marion* resting grimly near each other. Although the port is safe enough from trade winds, but for the reef it would not be well sheltered, in marked contrast to the almost land-locked Pearl Harbor a few miles away.

Honolulu, we can see at a glance, is a well-kept and thriving place. The roads and sidewalks are in good order, the crowds are busy, and several of the buildings are new and substantial. A little further inspection shows us that there is a large number of dwelling houses whose owners must be well-to-do; in fact, people are making money here, and there are many who would have little to complain of with existence were it not for the worries of politics. In the streets we see plenty of variety among the passers-by. The Europeans and Americans, whose white clothes remind us that we are in the tropics, though the absence of the sun-helmet proves that the heat cannot be intense, are the upper class, the business and professional men, the owners of the large stores and the employers of labor. It is true that the Portuguese, by far the most numerous of the people of European blood, still, for the most part, have modest occupations, such as market gardening, but they are to be found in the suburbs rather than in the heart of the city, and they are not always easy to distinguish at first sight from the half-breed Hawaiian.

The stranger looks with especial interest at the natives, the former masters and owners of these islands, now dwindling as rapidly in numbers as in importance. They are not an ill-looking race—in fact, we see some really handsome forms and faces, chiefly among the men, though the girls of mixed blood seem to have some of the beauty that can be found among our own mulattoes. The Kanaka has a bright brown complexion, his heavy, round features suggesting easy good nature rather than the qualities that help in the struggle for life. The civilized garb in which he is arrayed does not sit strangely on him; he even looks perfectly at home in the uniform of the conductor or the policeman. His womenkind usually wear a Mother Hubbard dress, called a "holoku."

John Chinaman is everywhere. He was imported to work in the fields, as he still does to a certain extent, especially in the rice fields, where he is hard to replace; but he has poured into the town, where, besides making one of the best household servants in the world, he has found scope for his talent for retail trade. Many of the smaller shops are in his hands, and in a few cases he is already rich. He has his son educated, and a short while ago, at the chief school here, the prize essay on an American patriotic subject was won by a young Chinaman. However, the small boys we see with pigtails are often the children of native mothers; for here, as elsewhere, John frequently finds it easier to get a wife of another color than to import a compatriot.

The Japanese, few of whom are in their native costume, meet the eye less. They are of more recent importation than the Chinese and have come into the city less, though their women are in demand as nurses. Still, besides occasional shops scattered among the Chinese, they have a small quarter of their own, patronized at the present time by the sailors of the *Naniwa*.

The architecture of Honolulu is not unsightly, at least judged by the modest standard of an American town. The Yankee in the tropics has adapted himself, learning from his English brother and from nature; the business buildings are low, and the projecting piazza roofs, even if they be of corrugated iron, make a grateful shade. We notice some new city blocks in a good-looking dark gray stone. Standing in the middle of a beautiful garden is the royal palace (now the seat of government), which, if it were that of a minor German prince, would be a creditable specimen. But the thing that glorifies the residences here is the splendid tropical vegetation, the cocoanut, the date, the royal and other palms, the poncianas, the banyans, the algarobas, the bananas, the countless kinds of other trees that have been introduced and have flourished. Every house with a pretence of a garden finds it difficult to be ugly. The horrors of American suburban architecture are softened. Queen Anne, half covered by tropical vines, falls in with the landscape. What really harmonizes with the surroundings is the low bungalow construction with the deep veranda from which, fanned by the breeze, we gaze on the intense blue of the sea or green of the land.

There are various excursions we can make from Honolulu, either in the gentle horse-car, not yet replaced by the trolley, to the charming suburb of Waikiki, for sea bathing, or rides into the hills, or in the train for thirty miles between mountain and ocean, amid rice and sugar-cane. The most famous drive is to the "Pali," six miles away from here, the top of a pass, from which there is a grand view to the sea on the other side across the plain lying sheer below.

As for the celebrated climate of the Hawaiian Islands, on the whole, I believe the praise showered upon it is well deserved, and that such phrases as "perpetual summer" and "never too hot and never too cold" are truer than usual, tempered, to be sure, by the mosquitoes—a plague introduced from South America about 1826. It is not merely that the winter differs from the summer chiefly in the amount of rain—something of the same kind could be said of Singapore, which is more trying than India. What makes the days here so delightful is the continual presence of cool breezes, the trade winds that blow almost all the year round. The nights appear to be a little more oppressive, but perhaps a hotel in the heart of the town is not the place from which to judge them. This is the climate of the plain. If one is enervated in the long run by its warm monotony, one can easily find lower temperature by going up into the mountains, four thousand feet high in this island, nearly fourteen thousand in that of Hawaii proper, where snow lies for the greater part of the year.

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE.

Correspondence.

THE COMMONWEALTH PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In connection with the discussion going on in your columns regarding the formation of a new party and the selection of an appropriate name therefor, permit me to suggest that the name "Commonwealth party" be given some consideration.

Working upon the reasonable assumption that a new party is a necessity, to the above name certainly those objections could not be raised that seem to prevent the adoption of older names, of terms more frequently used, or of hyphenated abominations. Those who cling to the Republican party by reason of its past work and glory, and those who maintain their allegiance to the Democratic party through love for its length of years, its traditions, and its early service, need not feel that they are going over to the enemy by becoming members of the new organization. And for those who find in the word a shibboleth of strength, certainly as much may be said for the word "Commonwealth" as for either of the others.

Under its ample cloak might the limited protectionist and the conservative free-trader find common shelter. There too might meet in harmony the Radical and the Conservative, the Liberal and the Strict-Constructionist. In fact, all those who desire to escape the increasing woes of extravagance, paternalism, a taxation excessive in amount and uncertain in its bearings and its benefits, a government by party for its friends, the encroachments of corruption, and the burden of unwise and too many laws; all those who are actuated in their citizenship by love for the Commonwealth, by pride in its purity, in its good name at home and abroad, might make common cause against focs that endanger its life, and, with Commonwealth for shibboleth, and Commonwealth the end and aim, they might certainly move forward to a success as glorious, and a fame as worthy, as that which rests upon the achievements of the parties that have lived their day.

Yours very truly, HERBERT JONES.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, September 21, 1897.

A DISENCHANTED EXPLORER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Prof. William Libbey of Princeton seems to have been particularly unfortunate in his maiden venture into the wilds of New Mexico. He went thither valiantly and specifically to attack the time-honored Indian legend which relates that the rock of Katzimo, or "Enchanted Mesa," was occupied before the Spanish conquest by the Quéres Indians, who now occupy a similar position on the summit of the mesa next south—the Acoma, already vaguely heard of by Fray Marcos of Niza in 1539, and visited by Coronado in the year following. After a good deal of preliminary publicity for his projected expedition, Prof. Libbey reached New Mexico, cleverly got a life-line over the great rock, and went up in a boatswain's

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

chair. After two or three hours the clouds promised rain, and he came down and away. In a despatch to the New York *Herald*, as soon as he reached a telegraph office, and in various articles since (notably in the *Princeton Review* and *Harper's Weekly*), he has celebrated the "Disenchanted Mesa," as he facetiously terms it. The latter article (*Harper's Weekly*, August 2) is particularly witty over the downfall of the old tradition at his hands.

Six days later (September 3) Mr. F. W. Hodge of the Bureau of Ethnology, a field student of long and honorable record, mistrusting Prof. Libbey's conclusions, scaled the mesa for himself—a doubly plucky thing to do, in the face of so oracular a verdict. Mr. Hodge does not walk over Indian artifects without recognizing them. He found not only arrow-heads (which by themselves might only prove visitation and not habitation), but stone axes, fragments of pottery, of bracelets, etc., establishing beyond question that the rock was tenanted in prehistoric times. The wall vestiges have undoubtedly been swallowed up (as was suggested in the *Nation* of August 19) in the huge gulf which relatively modern erosion has hollowed in the southeastern end of the mesa. Mr. Hodge also found (what has before been noted, but Prof. Libbey seems not to have observed) numerous similar artifects in the talus just where the wash from this hollow has fallen.

This affair, rather curious in scientific annals for the swiftness and completeness with which the tables have been turned, is instructive to such as need to be instructed that actual Indian legends are not Mother Goose. They have a dignity and weight not to be carelessly run against by unprepared iconoclasts. CHAS. F. LUMMIS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., September 16, 1897.

OREGON VEGETATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the instructive articles, "Glimpses of Southern Oregon," the writer makes the "salal-berry" a coarse vaccinium. That plant is closely allied to our aromatic wintergreen, and is known to botanists as *Gaultheria Shallon*. The Indians in Lewis and Clark's time called it Shallon.

Instead of *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, which I have never found on the Pacific slope, we have *Lysichton kamtschatcense*. The two plants are strikingly similar in appearance and habit, but the latter lacks the renowned odor of the former.—Yours very truly,

A. S. BERTOLET.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 22, 1897.

A NEEDED CLASSICAL MANUAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Among the many desiderata for students of the classics, especially in secondary schools, is one which I hope some enterprising publisher will supply shortly, viz., a brief manual of mythology and antiquities of the Greeks and the Romans. There are many manuals of mythology, some good, more bad. There is at least one manual of the public and private antiquities of the Greeks and the Romans. There are classical dictionaries which range in price from the Pauly 'Real-Encyclopädie,' costing $100, to the new 'Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities,' which sells for $7. But these books are too expensive. Few students in secondary schools and not many in colleges can afford to own them; and where they are found in the school libraries (and they are not found in many), only a few students have the time to consult them during school hours.

What is needed is a brief manual of about 250 pages, containing the essentials of the mythology and antiquities of the Greeks and the Romans—a book which could be sold for $1.25 a copy, perhaps less, if the publisher would be content with a small profit and large sales. It should be the constant companion of every student of the classics in our secondary schools if the greatest advantages are to be derived from the study of the masterpieces of the two great peoples of antiquity, and it would be a useful book of reference after school days were ended.

A TEACHER OF LATIN.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1897.

Notes.

Harper & Bros. will be the American publishers of the new venture of the London *Times*, viz., a weekly journal called *Literature*. This periodical, of which Mr. H. D. Traill will be the editor, aims to be at once an authoritative critical review of books and a "comprehensive and trustworthy medium of literary intelligence." It will invite correspondence on, and will itself deal with, any subject within the broad scope of its title, and will at frequent intervals publish bibliographies of timely topics. It will neglect worthless books, and seek to be prompt with the best. Most of the reviewing will be anonymous.

Macmillan Co. have in preparation 'Practical Idealism,' by President Hyde of Bowdoin College.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. will be the American publishers of Richard Le Gallienne's forthcoming book, 'If I Were God.'

Mr. Fred. Mather's angling sketches, 'Men I have Fished with,' in *Forest and Stream*, are to be made into a book by the publishers of that periodical.

M. F. Mansfield, New York, has in preparation the annual volume called 'The Pageant,' composed of specimens of the literature and art of the day, for the most part, with twenty-six full-page illustrations.

Among the works in preparation by the Clarendon Press are the concluding (third and fourth) volumes of W. L. Newman's 'Politics of Aristotle'; 'Indices to Andocides, Lycurgus, and Dinarchus,' by L. L. Forman; a translation of the Abbé J. A. Dubois's 'Manners, Institutions, and Ceremonies of the Hindus,' edited with a biography by H. K. Beauchamp; a 'Dictionary of Proper Names and Notable Matters in the Works of Dante,' by Paget Toynbee; 'Aetolia: Its Geography, Topography, and Antiquities,' by W. J. Woodhouse; 'Studies in International Law,' by T. E. Holland; and the second volume of E. J. Payne's 'History of the New World Called America.'

Conjuring anew with the name of "The Riverside Library for Young People," Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have reissued and placed in the above series, uniformly bound, Miss Alice Mabel Bacon's admirable monograph on 'Japanese Girls and Women,' together with Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's 'Four-handed Folk,' Mr. S. H. Scudder's 'Frail Children of the Air (Excursions into the World of Butterflies),' and Alexander Black's 'Photography Indoors and Out.' No objection can be raised to this classification, with its appeal to many youthful tastes. The first book is highly susceptible of illustration, but it alone is without any. The same firm, in disregard of President Andrews, have ventured a new edition, now first at a low price, of the late Christopher Pearse Cranch's 'Aeneid of Virgil,' rendered into blank verse. The intervening twenty-five years have not, perhaps, done much to make the choice of metre more acceptable; Mr. Cranch's handling of it, and his poetic qualifications generally, will, on the other hand, be judged at least as strictly now as in 1872.

Two more little volumes in the "Temple Dramatists" (London: Dent; New York: Macmillan) are the "School for Scandal," edited by G. A. Aitken, with a portrait of Sheridan, and "Edward the Third," for which Mr. G. C. Moore Smith supplies the preface, notes, and glossary, and, discussing the authorship of the play, indicates those parts in which Shakspere's hand has seemed visible to many critics.

Seven of Poe's tales compose the first volume of Doubleday & McClure Co.'s "Little Masterpieces," edited by Prof. Bliss Perry. The form and the general air of the typography are here much to be praised for their attractiveness, and Prof. Perry's graceful introduction is full of insight.

We gave recent notice of the promised issue of the fourth edition of Mr. C. Washington Eves's 'West Indies.' The volume, which is published under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute by Sampson Low & Co., has now come to hand. It is a well-filled duodecimo of open and handsome letterpress, provided with numerous fresh and very interesting half-tone illustrations of the scenery of the archipelago and with the necessary maps. There is no index to this valuable reference book, but the chapters are quite capable of being read consecutively and with pleasure, for Mr. Eves's task has been performed *con amore*, particularly in the case of Jamaica—a sanitarium for the adjacent continent far from being appreciated or availed of.

Luzac & Co., London, send us a pocket 'Guide to the East Indies' produced under the auspices of the Royal (Dutch) Steam Packet Company, and translated by the Rev. J. B. Berrington. It is full of minute information for the tourist, and is well supplied with maps and plans, a certain number of views in not very good half-tone, and an index.

Of the merits of Baron Pierre de Coubertin's 'Evolution of France under the Third Republic,' as a convenient chronicle of contemporary French history, we spoke at the time of its first publication in French. An English version is now sent us by T. Y. Crowell & Co., with an introduction by Albert Shaw which does not err on the side of conciseness or restraint. The translation, which is by Miss Hapgood, appears, from such examination as we have been able to give it, to be adequate, though signs of carelessness resulting from haste are not wanting; for "four hundred years" (p. 56), read one hundred and four years; for "twenty-five years, and a residence in one commune of one year and six months" (p. 57), read twenty-one years, and a residence in one commune of six months; for "municipal communes" (p.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

58), read municipal councils. "Mugwumps" is a well-meant but perverse and misleading translation of *ralliés* (p. 266).

The success of Mr. T. H. S. Escott's book, 'England, its People, Polity, and Pursuits,' some twenty years ago, and the present Jubilee demand for Victorian retrospects, have suggested to that writer another venture in the same direction, 'Social Transformations in the Victorian Age' (Scribners). The result is disappointing. The present book is not only slighter than its predecessor, it is in every way inferior in substance and quality. From a writer of Mr. Escott's large experience, there cannot fail to come an occasional shrewd observation, such as those on the relation between the County Councils recently established and the new classes of residents in the rural districts (pp. 95-96), on the effect of club life upon the drinking habit (p. 117), on certain characteristics of "the new journalism" (pp. 383-387). There is even an epigram here and there. But, on the whole the judgments of the author are superficial, the information scrappy, and the style awkward.

Part ii. of the Civil Judicial Statistics of England and Wales for the year 1895, edited by Mr. John Macdonell, contains a wonderfully detailed enumeration of the particulars of litigation. It is not easy to describe these statistics, because we have nothing of the kind with which to compare them. We can, however, assert in a general way that the volume of litigation in England is far less than with us, and we should probably not be mistaken in laying the difference to the pernicious activity of our legislatures. The total number of proceedings begun was 1,245,659, but of these no less than 1,130,274 were in the county courts, and some 25,000 were in other minor courts, so that the number of really important cases was not very large. The amount for which judgment was signed in the county courts was only £1,765,306. The petitions in the divorce courts numbered only 735, and it is remarkable that of 573 petitions for dissolution of marriage about 62 per cent. were by husbands. Improved business conditions have had their natural effect in reducing the business of the insolvency courts in England, both petitions in bankruptcy and liabilities declining. The experiment of establishing commercial courts appears from these returns to be more successful than was anticipated, the business of these courts attaining a very considerable volume. Some new features have been introduced by the editor, and his tables would seem now to afford all the statistical information that could be desired.

The September Bulletin of the New York Public Library prints a letter of Franklin's from its MSS. (Adams papers) to the Massachusetts provincial leaders Thomas Cushing, Sam. Adams, John Hancock, and William Phillips. It is dated London, February 2, 1774, expresses concern at the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, and bespeaks a "speedy reparation," conformably to a given precedent. How many of our school text-books suggest the existence of this contemporary view of the famous "Tea Party"? In the same number is begun a check-list of American genealogies.

Mr. Thomas Meehan, in *Garden and Forest* for September 15, makes the interesting revelation that he this summer discovered, in the vault of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, the collection of serviceable plants made by Lewis and Clark on their expedition to the Pacific in 1804-1806, in accordance with Jefferson's instructions. Time and the museum beetle have wrought much damage to these specimens, which Mr. Meehan thinks might well embrace edible plants that would bear cultivating and improving for our tables as they graced the Indians'.

A very precious find is described, with illustrations, by Mr. Charles Henry Hart, in *McClure's Magazine* for October. These are life busts, made from casts upon the living person, of many eminent men of the first and second quarters of the present century, by a New York sculptor, John Henri Isaac Browere. The secret of his process has died with him, but the results as here shown are remarkable for their spirit and minute fidelity. Both Jefferson and Adams were thus imaged on the eve of their simultaneous dissolution, and with undeniable lifelikeness. Madison, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Lafayette complete the present group, but the busts of Clay, John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Adams as a youth of eighteen, De Witt Clinton, Van Buren, Commodore David Porter, and other celebrities are in the possession of Browere's descendants, and it is clear that some if not all of them should be cast in bronze without delay. They might well adorn the National Library at Washington. Mr. Hart's story of his discovery is not very skilfully told, but it is curious reading.

The October number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* has to record the death not only of its own founder and editor and the Historical Society's librarian, Dr. Frederick Dawson Stone, but also of Mr. William Spohn Baker, whose Washingtonian researches have been as valuable as they have been indefatigable, and whose diary of "Washington after the Revolution, 1784-1799," chances to be concluded in the present issue of the magazine.

Commenting on the rather whimsical ministerial notion to promote in foreign countries the establishment and proper filling of chairs of the Italian language, a lively writer in the Milan *Corriere della Sera* of September 6 advocates a different line of defence of the mother tongue. Mewed up by bad weather in an Alpine resort in German Switzerland this summer, he warded off ennui by examining a handy dictionary, Italian-German, published by Teubner at Leipzig in the Feller collection. Though intended for daily needs, he found it crammed with "Ostrogothic creations," and with a most extraordinary technical and commercial lingo, out of which he constructs an amusing commercial letter relating to the sale of a horse. The writer proposes a prohibitory duty on such works (all the more pernicious because small), and asks if the Government, instead of emulating the Eritrea fiasco with its founding of foreign chairs, might not better patronize the editing of international dictionaries in which the Italian shall not be caricatured.

The *Revue Pédagogique* for July gives some space to a conference held at Bastia in Corsica in April last upon the suppression of the vendetta and banditism. M. Poletti, professor in the lyceum at Bastia, was the principal speaker. He denied, and supported the denial by abundant proof, the statement often made that the Corsican banditti are, apart from this one failing, respectable men. They are criminals who escape justice because respectable men gloss over their crimes. He estimated that during the present generation a hundred thousand men, mostly in the flower of their age, had lost their lives through the vendetta. He would correct the evil by early instruction in the family and the school, such as might come through publicity and honesty in dealing with these crimes, and an earnest effort to suppress them.

The general diffusion of popular education in Bavaria is shown by the fact that of the 25,712 recruits for the army in 1896, only five were unable to read and write. The deficiency in these cases was due to unusual and untoward circumstances; one of the five had been sickly from his birth, and was rather weak mentally, while the others had passed their youth in foreign countries, one of them as the child of itinerant acrobats, and were thus beyond governmental control.

—The two latest volumes of the invaluable 'Dictionary of National Biography' (Macmillan) advance the alphabet well into S. In volume 50 are to be remarked Leslie Stephen's sketch of Bolingbroke (St. John); and the notice of William Sacheverell, the "ablest parliament-man of Charles II.'s reign," as being the first that has found its way into any dictionary. Here it fills more than three pages, and furnishes a good instance of the service the present work renders to students of history for men prominent in their time, but lost to view in the competition for place in general biographic collections. Saint-Évremond makes a somewhat unexpected appearance here; but has not that loose fish burial and a bust in Westminster Abbey? Timely are the sketches of Sir R. H. Sale, the heroic defender of Jalalabad, and of Sir R. Schomburgk, whose "line" has fallen in the pleasant places of diplomacy. And American in their aspect are the accounts of the Saltonstalls; of Robert Sandeman, the sectarian who numbered Faraday among his followers, established congregations in New England, and died in Connecticut; of the too lately deceased W. Noel Sainsbury; and of Tom Sayres.' Volume 51 opens, and is liberally besprinkled with, names that would have made Quintilian stare and gasp, but in the range from Scoffin to Sheares embraces Sir Walter Scott and Shakspere, to whom respectively are allotted twenty-five and fifty pages. These articles, moreover, proceed from the former and the present chief editor of the Dictionary, and well exemplify their individual ability. Mr. Leslie Stephen had virtually a closed book to condense in the sketch of Scott, and who so well fitted as he to make a story compact without dryness, and omitting no essential detail? His judgments of Scott and his works are purely incidental to the narrative, and his tone is less enthusiastic than would have marked a writer from beyond Tweed. Mr. Sidney Lee, on the other hand, had the enormous task of presenting Shakspere up to date in but twice the space devoted to Scott. His sketch may well be put on the shelf for revision a quarter or half-century hence, when more will perhaps have been learned, and when Mr. Lee's too frequent "doubtless" has been tested by documentary certainty. The article closes with a list of portraits and memorials, a bibliography and a survey of Shakspere's reputation, both contemporary and posthumous, in all countries. The Bacon-Shakspere controversy brings up the rear of the customary footnote, occupying little more than a column of fine print. There are

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

other great names, like Selden and Granville Sharp, between these covers, and Crusoe Selkirk is fitted out with all his latest discovered wills. Here, too, in fit companionship, are two New England worthies, Judge Samuel Sewall and Captain Joshua Scottow, on whose death Sewall wrote in his diary, "Thus the New England men drop away." But the notice of Sewall is written from the outside, without the personal note.

—It is eminently fitting that such companion-pieces as Boswell's 'Johnson' and his 'Tour to the Hebrides' should be printed within one set of covers, but it is done for the first time in the edition undertaken by Percy Fitzgerald (Whittaker). Seldom have intelligent book-making and good editing wrought together so effectively for the production of a popular edition of a classic in a single volume. Though the book is large, it is not unwieldy, and a clear, full-faced type spares the eyes of the reader. Mr. Fitzgerald's editorial labors are limited, but most useful. He adds few notes to Boswell's own, his innovations being a half-page pointing out, by way of guide to the inexpert, the passages in the 'Life' and 'Tour' which are richest and raciest in the reading, and short biographies of persons mentioned in the 'Life.' This does not mean absolutely all the persons mentioned—on p. 15, for example, there are five names which do not figure in Mr. Fitzgerald's list; but we judge that all the really important persons are there. This is a great convenience, and, of course, a distinct addition to the value of the edition. Perhaps as great value, in another way, resides in the index. This is of Mr. Fitzgerald's own construction, and is most enlightened. It is no machine-made thing, but an intelligent key to the best things in Boswell, provided by one who himself knows and loves them. In other words, much of the perfunctory rubbish of a perfunctory index is omitted altogether, and the reader put on track of what he really wants to find. For example, under Burke there are twelve entries, each with some catchword or phrase to awaken and guide the memory. Of course, one finds omissions—the striking phrase about Burke's mind winding into a subject like a serpent, is left out—but the method followed is most praiseworthy and helpful. Speaking still of Burke, the entry under his name in Mr. Fitzgerald's biographies may serve to illustrate the somewhat jejune, and occasionally perverse, nature of his performance in that department. Here it is in full:

> "Burke, Edmund, b. 1729, d. 1797. Perhaps the most solid and generally distinguished of all English orators. He was born in Ireland and never lost his brogue. He was affectionately regarded by his friends. He wrote 'A Treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful.' "

But, with every allowance made, the edition is a remarkable achievement, and the astonishingly low price at which it is put upon the market should insure its popularity.

—Amateurs of humorous verse and collectors of political pamphlets will do well to procure 'Sir Wilfrid's Progress through England and France in the Jubilee Year' (Montreal: Sterling Publishing Co.). In this little brochure, now very popular in the Dominion, Mr. A. M. R. Gordon has pleasantly and effectively hit off the intense satisfaction felt by all Canadians in the attention paid to their representative in England and on the Continent. In form the 'Progress' is a monologue, in which one French Canadian describes to another, in *habitant* English, the triumphs of "Sir Wilfrid de Great." The Queen, in sending out invitations "for mak' some jubilee," insists particularly on the attendance of Mr. Laurier:

> "If Wilfrid Laurier will not come,
> I not be glad no more!"

Whereat Wilfrid—"not bad fellow, him"—replies:

> "Ma Reine, you must not fret
> 'Bout little t'ing like dat.
>
> "To Londres, on de day in June
> You tole me, I will come,
> And show you w'at is like de French-
> Canadian gentilhomme."

The knighting of Laurier follows, and the great figure he cut next day, riding "on state and in *chapeau de coque*," the greatest man in England "excep' de Queen," is enthusiastically described. Sir Wilfrid then crosses the Channel and shows President Faure and the ladies "w'at de kin' of man dis co'ntrie represen'." The tale concludes with the triumphant and really felicitous stanza:

> "En bref, our Wilfrid capture France,
> He's capture Anglan' too!
> I t'ink he will annex dem bot'
> To Canada.—Don' you?"

The whole is full of spirit and good feeling, and, in its loyalty to England, fondness for *la patrie*, and pride in Canada, is thoroughly characteristic. The sketchy illustrations interpret the verses and have just the right touch of caricature. We should be glad to see some "political poetry" of equally good quality on our side of the line.

— Among the papers of the gentlemen of England that are being calendared under the direction of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, are those of Mr. Leyborne-Popham of Littlecote, Wiltshire. Some of these old documents cannot but have an interest for Americans, as members of this family lent a hand in establishing the early English colonies in North America. Chief Justice Popham, of the time of Queen Elizabeth and James the First, was himself a "favourer of Plantations." Moreover, it is probable that some of the family papers may disclose something fresh about Sir Walter Raleigh, as Chief Justice Popham was the judge who sat in judgment upon him for his share in the transactions relating to the attempt to place Lady Arabella Stuart upon the throne of England instead of James. The Chief Justice's descendants became extinct, in the male line, in the last century, when the heiress of the family married an officer of the name of Leyborne, of an even more ancient family than were the Pophams. Gen. Leyborne assumed the name of Popham, in consequence. He became Governor of the southern Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, and, while holding that office, died on the island of St. Vincent. His descendant, Mr. Leyborne-Popham of Littlecote, is a very large landowner in Wiltshire and Somersetshire. His promotion of the schemes of Capt. Wiggins for opening up trade with Siberia by navigation cannot but be regarded, by believers in heredity, as an instance of revival of the old spirit of promoting plantations that was manifested by his predecessors in their American ventures.

—The meeting of the eighth Evangelical-Social Congress, held last June at Leipzig, was signalized by the address of Prof. Schmoller on the present position of the middle classes in Germany, which is now to be obtained in a separate form ('Was verstehen wir unter dem Mittelstande? Hat er im 19ten Jahrhundert zu- oder abgenommen?" Göttingen: Vandenhoeck). Outspoken as have been the recent attacks on Prof. Schmoller, they have been less bitter than those directed against the Congress; and it was evidently a feeling of chivalry which led him to take this opportunity to show his sympathy with its general purpose. Many of his hearers must, however, have been surprised to find him arguing (and, if figures can prove anything, proving) that the last twenty-five years have not been characterized, as the Social-Democrats maintain, by the gradual disappearance of the middle classes; that, on the contrary, they have maintained themselves in their numerical relation to the rest of the population. If certain old crafts have suffered, new occupations providing at least equal comfort and independence have come into existence. Of especial interest is the evidence, derived from the last Prussian census of employments, that the peasant proprietor has borne the strain of agricultural depression better than the large landowner. The general result of Schmoller's argument is not unlike that of Mr. Charles Booth in relation to London. He thinks it necessary to guard himself, in his preface, against the charge that he has modified his opinions to satisfy official pressure. He recognizes that his conclusions to-day differ from those he expressed in 1870 in his well-known book on the 'Small Industries of Germany'; but he explains this partly by the fact that better statistics are now available, partly by the circumstance that the outlook is actually a more cheerful one; and he points to various writings of his during the last few years to show that he has not suddenly come to new conclusions. The recent election of Prof. Schmoller to the Rectorship of the University of Berlin is the reply of the faculties to the proposal to limit academic freedom.

CONTEMPORARY EUROPE.

Histoire Politique de l'Europe Contemporaine: Évolution des partis et des formes politiques, 1814-1896. Par Ch. Seignobos. Paris: Armand Colin. Pp. xii, 814.

This book is remarkable for its range, its precision of statement, and its insight. Seignobos has not undertaken more than he could accomplish—praise which cannot be given to others, like Gervinus and Stern, who have wished to write the history of the nineteenth century. To spend a lifetime on a work of which the first volumes must be obsolete before the last are printed—if, indeed, the conclusion be reached at all—indicates a grave defect, we had almost said a disqualification, in a writer of history. Equally serious a defect is the choice of a second or third-rate subject. What a waste of energy and of talents often rising to genius in Kinglake's 'History of the Crimean War'! Probably not ten persons a year read his work through—for the theme has, in a single lifetime, sunk into hopeless insignificance, and one can no more afford to read eight volumes on the siege of Sebastopol than on the war of the Austrian Succession. M. Seignobos, on the contrary, has gauged his subject and his capacity so nicely that he has produced an important work on what must be to all of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

us the most important period of recorded time. Of the political development of each European country since the Congress of Vienna he gives us a summary which is clear and synchronous; we do not feel that since writing the earlier portions he has changed his mind, or discovered new material which invalidates the point of view with which he began. We insist on this merit because so many historical works fail for lack of it.

Equally noteworthy, however, is the fact that, so far as the present writer is aware, M. Seignobos's work stands alone. Fyffe's 'Modern Europe' covers the same period, but aims at the rapid narration of outward events rather than at the dissection of the many-stranded lines of causation. Mr. A. L. Lowell's recent study, excellent within the limits its author marked out for it, begins only in 1848, pursues a different method, and treats only five countries instead of all Europe. Of briefer manuals, like Müller's and Maréchal's, it is unnecessary to speak, because they do not enter into competition with M. Seignobos's history at all.

The importance of an adequate review of nineteenth-century Europe need not be urged. M. Seignobos has several qualifications which fit him to succeed in his task. He sees with almost an engineer's precision the rack-and-pinion play of cause and effect. He states with unfailing impartiality the principles of political sects and parties. He discerns the first symptoms of party disintegration, the earliest premonition of new movements, the eddies as well as the currents of evolution. His style has generally the lucidity if not the charm peculiar to French scholarship. He writes with the compactness of a geometer, and yet manages to avoid the vagueness which belongs to general axioms. Specialists will find his summary of their chosen themes remarkably distinct and vital, instead of the desiccated pith which epitomizers often purvey.

After chronicling the internal political evolution of each European state, beginning with England, the pioneer in constitutional progress, M. Seignobos devotes an important section to the description of the recent material changes common to all civilized countries, another to a statement of the position and diplomacy of the Catholic Church, and a third to a brief account of the international revolutionary movements. Finally, he summarizes the international relations of the various countries since 1815, showing how the Holy Alliance and Metternichism naturally followed the Napoleonic upheaval; how, next, the rivalry of England and Russia became the pivot on which European diplomacy turned; how Napoleon III., having engrafted his dynastic ambition on this Eastern question, and helped England to reckon with Russia, became the active fautor or passive witness of national wars; and how, since 1870, the ascendency of Germany has meant the conversion of Europe into an armed camp. By these various methods of treatment, following now the geographical, now the logical, and now the chronological order, we penetrate the century in its length, breadth, and thickness, and, from witnessing its evolution, we form what idea we can of its import and of the future.

The chief business of the nineteenth century in Europe has been, of course, the spread of democracy; but there are almost as many varieties of democracy as of Christianity, and it is one of the merits of this book that it distinguishes clearly among them. The Greek Boulé, the Spanish Cortes, the Prussian Landtag are all representative bodies, but they are representative in a very different sense from the British House of Commons. Indeed, a review of the process of democratization since 1815 shows how the habits and instincts of race transcend, or at least structurally modify, mere political forms. Thus, M. Seignobos points out that conservatism, one of the strongest political traits of the Anglo-Saxons, has dominated Saxon England, while Liberalism has advanced upon it from Wales, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland. Thus, too, he is careful to distinguish between constitutionalism and parliamentarism, between the substance and the shadow of free government.

There are many points which we should like to comment upon if space permitted. M. Seignobos would persuade us, for instance, that the convention of Olmütz was not so ignominious for Prussia as it has generally been regarded. Still more interesting is his diagnosis of French Republicanism, which he holds to be too firmly rooted now to fear monarchical assaults. From 1792 to 1870 the Republicans seized France four times, "always by the same means, a *coup de main* at Paris," and, being always in a minority, they were subsequently displaced by a restoration; but now the great majority of Frenchmen are Republicans, and neither Bonapartists nor Bourbons have a formidable backing. Popular government in France is in jeopardy, not from monarchical intrigues, but from the frequency of interpellations and from the meddling of Deputies in the business of legislation; the former causes the rapid overturn of cabinets, the latter perpetuates a "spoils system" which would delight a Pennsylvania Republican or a Tammany Democrat.

Especially interesting is M. Seignobos's chapter on the Catholic Church: it would be difficult to refer to any other book on this subject containing so much information in so small a compass. M. Seignobos concludes that the Church exerts a far greater influence in Europe at the end of the century than it exerted at the beginning; and this despite the fact that the privileges and immunities, not less than the direct political action of the Church, have been abolished in nearly all Continental countries. He would not imply, however, that the Church has been strengthened through the strengthening of the faith of its members—on the contrary, the number of believers in Roman theology is constantly decreasing; but the conservative forces of society are rallying more and more to the Church as the most conservative of all institutions, and the one most likely to withstand the storm of Socialism which has long been looming ominously over Christendom. Belgium offers a striking example of the way in which intermediary groups have been swept away, leaving the two irreconcilable parties of the Church and Democratic Socialism to confront each other. Is this to be the political evolution elsewhere? And, in the ultimate conflict between these irreconcilables, which will win? M. Seignobos does not predict. For the present, he says, "the practical direction of political life belongs everywhere to the intermediary parties, whether parliamentary or liberal conservatives, parties of compromise, occupied with practical affairs rather than with doctrines, parties which, deadening the shocks between two opposite conceptions, maintain, amid heated polemics, a social peace and a liberty which Europe had never before known."

As an offset to this conclusion, one should read the epitome of the International Revolutionary Parties, in which the ideals of the latter-day Utopians and Anarchists can be compared with those of the men who represented Radicalism in the first half of the century. M. Seignobos does well to point out that all the important schemes of social regeneration which are now agitated were broached long ago. Several of them were experimented with in the days of our fathers—the city of Paris especially having made one memorable attempt, in the spring of 1848, to pay an army of loafers out of the public funds. But the dreams of French and English Utopians have passed through the brains of German doctrinaires and Russian fanatics, and have been transmuted into the politico-social principles which now alarm conservative Europe. Even anarchy is no new thing—it has always existed in the form of murder, pillage, and arson—although Bakunin is credited with the invention of "philosophic anarchy." Any comparison of the Radicals of to-day with those of 1840 is greatly to the disadvantage of the former. From Mazzini, for instance, to Bebel and Kropotkin what a fall! So in economics, what a fall from John Stuart Mill to Messrs. Kidd and Bellamy! In 1840 the watchword was liberty—individual and collective liberty. Every generous soul believed that to dignify men and nations they needed only to be free. But in 1897 Radicalism has turned its back on liberty to proclaim the gospel that the able and industrious must be brought down to the level of the idle and incompetent. Absolutism, too, has degenerated. Wilhelm, the beau-ideal Absolutist of 1897, makes but a sorry figure beside Metternich, the leader of Absolutism two generations ago. Nevertheless, despite the menaces of socialism, the truculence of the German Emperor, the mad acts of political assassins, we have only to see the course of European destiny as M. Seignobos sees it in order to be reassured. He does not anticipate a sudden or a widespread revolution; on the contrary, he finds the governments of Europe more firmly established than at any time in the past, and he believes that our improved means of communication as well as latter-day arms and explosives add to the resources of the preservers of social order instead of making its would-be destroyers more dangerous.

Although M. Seignobos writes throughout, as we have intimated, with the objectivity of a scientist, and although his work is a remarkable record of apparently impersonal forces, still he is too sane not to recognize the supreme influence of a few individuals on recent history.

"A natural tendency," he says, "to attribute great effects to great causes leads us to explain political evolution, like geologic evolution, by deep and continuous forces, larger than individual actions. The history of the nineteenth century accords ill with this conception. . . . The Revolution of 1830 was the work of a group of obscure Republicans, served by the inexperience of Charles X.; the Revolution of 1848, the work of some Democratic and Socialist agitators aided by Louis Philippe's sudden loss of courage; the war of 1870, the personal work of Bismarck prepared by the personal policy of Napoleon III. For these three unforeseen facts one finds no general cause in the intellectual, political, or economic state of the

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Continent. It is three accidents which have determined the political evolution of contemporary Europe."

So important a work ought readily to find a translator. It is unfortunate that the French publisher has brought it out in a single ponderous volume, instead of in two or three convenient ones, and it is inexcusable that such an encyclopædia of historical information is provided with no index.

WASHINGTONIANA IN THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

A Catalogue of the Washington Collection in the Boston Athenæum. Compiled and annotated by Appleton P. C. Griffin. With an Appendix by William Coolidge Lane. The Boston Athenæum. 1897. Portraits and facsimiles. Pp. xi, 566.

The most valuable portion of this collection is naturally what was purchased of Henry Stevens in 1848. These were volumes from Washington's own library, many containing his signature and bookplate. A number of sales of books from the Mount Vernon library have occurred since that time, but the Athenæum has added only one such volume to its original purchase. This bulky catalogue of nearly six hundred pages must therefore be regarded as incomplete, though the inventory of the library deposited with Washington's will is printed as an appendix; yet in its incomplete state it will be essential to every Washington collection, if only as a check-list. Its contents are far above the bald record of the usual catalogue. The compiler has examined many manuscript collections to learn how or when Washington obtained his books, and what has become of them since the library was scattered, and much interesting material has thus been discovered and incorporated into this bibliography.

In examining the list of books belonging to the library of Washington, it is a source of gratification to feel that he was not responsible for the selection of the larger part. His public service made him a mark for writers of little repute but high ambition; for a word of commendation from him, or permission to use his name in connection with a new publication, would have been the best of advertisements. He was overrun with requests for his endorsement and for permission to dedicate the book or pamphlet to him—requests which were firmly yet courteously denied, the smart of disappointment being generally salved with a subscription for one or more copies of the work. In one case he did go so far as to commend in strong terms an enterprise—Carey's Museum—but that was an exception to his general rule. As recipient of presentation copies Washington soon had a "library," but the quality is proved by this catalogue in such a way as to destroy any belief in Washington's love of reading that may still remain. Only recently two very adulatory essays on this very point have been published, in which a most enticing picture has been drawn of the retired President "in his library," peacefully reading after the fatigues of public life and the heavy demands made upon his time. A fanciful list of his favorite works has been compiled from the book-lists of that day, and he is seen with all the accessories of a well-equipped study of a modern realistic novelist. It is painful to feel obliged to prick so pretty a bubble. It is not usual for the reading habit to be formed late in life, and Washington's career, from his appointment as surveyor, was not one that would permit him to indulge in much study or to form habits of steady reading. His life was one of action, and was so engrossed by the calls upon him as to prevent his attending seriously to the humanities. Further, had he been a reading man, some results would have appeared in his writings. To the last, they are devoid of a literary flavor or of quotation from or reference to any literature of the day, save in the constant recurrence of a few sentences taken from Addison's 'Cato.' This single instance may be traced from the time of his service in the colonial militia of Virginia, through the Revolution and well into his Presidency—a curious instance of persistence of an early impression. Indeed, we should be sorry to believe that Washington could spend many hours in reading the sermons, the flattering poems, the essays on all manner of subjects, the technical treatises, and the efforts of weak-brained enthusiasts which poured in upon him as gifts "from the author." Mr. Griffin has industriously traced many letters accompanying these gifts, and prints them with the usual formal reply conveying the thanks and appreciation of Washington. They make a curious collection, for they show the "interested selfishness" of the writers, the one to secure a nod from the ex-President, the other to ward off the attempt in a few cold sentences that might yet carry comfort. Yet the collection of works is a sorry one, and would, apart from the personal interest attaching to it, be relegated to the top shelf of the most inaccessible part of the Athenæum library.

Of course there are exceptions. Some of the productions of the libellers of the day, like Callender and Cobbett, are to be found, with the issues by Bache of the despatches from the French Minister, but Duane is missing; and Monroe's defence, with Washington's careful annotations, is in the library of Harvard University. Randolph's 'Vindication' is here, as well as Paine's scurrilous 'Letter to Washington,' but neither contains a scratch of the pen to show what feelings they excited in the person so bitterly attacked. In connection with the latter document, Mr. Griffin notes with pride that he has run down the author of one of the many answers to Paine, C. L. Pinckney Horry, a discovery which every collector will appreciate. So Boucher's Discourses are in the collection, and the compiler of the Catalogue prints the very doubtful letter of the Tory clergyman, said to have been sent to Washington at the beginning of the Revolution. Carey's copy of Washington's letters, containing his reasons for omitting paragraphs and entire letters, is traced to Bishop Hurst's library. Outside of the state papers, only a single volume of his own writings—his speeches to Congress—appears in the Athenæum collection.

One more item may be mentioned. The books that Washington did read related to agriculture, and to these he devoted much attention. Not only did he make careful summaries of their contents for his own use, but his letters to his overseers are full of evidence of his application in practice of the results of his reading. The works on farming in this collection would be notable by themselves, and most of them contain the signature of the owner—a slight indication of the estimation in which they were held. The volumes from Arthur Young, James Anderson, and Sir John Sinclair show how readily he had made this interest of his known to specialists in Great Britain; but it was earlier and more curious writers on agriculture that received his special consideration. Next to agriculture may be mentioned works on the military art, and to these two subjects it may be said that Washington did show decided leaning.

So much space has been devoted to the Washington collection proper, that only a reference can be made to the long list of works relating to Washington also included in this catalogue. Mr. Griffin has been very industrious in his annotations, and the list is certainly a long one. Still, it may be doubted if it equals the Lenox, Baker, or Ford collections in completeness. Some omissions may be accounted for by the length of time the catalogue was in press, of which evidence is given in more than one place. In the main, the notes are full and judicious. It might have been well to allude to the doubtful origin of the so-called Trumbull sketches, if indeed any doubt could exist, for the subjects and treatment only too plainly proved their fraudulent character. A line might have warned the unwary from the ridiculous production of Welles tracing the family of Washington to Odin. The Henkels pamphlet on a MS. will of Washington was of the same character, for the will did not contain a letter of Washington's writing. Mr. Griffin repeats the assertion that the list of the authors in the Hearst 'Federalist' is in Madison's script, though no expert believes it to be so. Some omissions could be made good. The list of British officers (p. 539) was given to Washington by Elias Boudinot, then Commissary-General of Prisoners. The "Wharton" who owns Washington's copy of Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' is Mr. Joseph Wharton, whose long-continued monopoly of nickel in this country through a prohibitive import duty was in strong contrast to the general teachings of that work. We do not find any mention of the facsimile of Washington's letter to Madison giving the first outline of what was developed into the Farewell Address, a facsimile so perfect that it has often been offered as the original. Is not the Secretary Noylan (p. 302) intended for Moylan? And is it not strange to find so well known a name as that of Mathew Carey so constantly misspelled? Carey reproduced in facsimile one of Washington's letters to him, and used the back for his business correspondence, but the Athenæum does not appear to possess an example. The 'Narrative' mentioned on p. 148 probably related to one of the escapades of Lord Baltimore, and, if so, was published in 1768, not 1788, as is suggested. In an Appendix Mr. Lane prints the inventory of Washington's library, filed with the will, but now lost.

This catalogue, in sum, constitutes one of the most interesting contributions to Washington literature, and the labor involved in its preparation has borne rich fruit.

The Encyclopædia of Sport. Edited by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Hedley Peck, and F. G. Aflalo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Parts I.-VI.

"Sport" is so comprehensive and elastic a term that it seems proper this encyclopædia should have a trio of editors. Their fitness

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for their task is shown at the outset by success in obtaining the assistance of men whose names alone are a guarantee of practical acquaintance with the subjects assigned them. The six parts now issued bring the work down to Fencing, and contain 376 pages; all except forty of these pages are occupied by signed articles written by some sixty different persons. While many of these also wrote for the "Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes," the staff of contributors is drawn from a far wider field. A Russian, Prince San-Donato, describes deer-stalking in the Caucasus; Herr Schlick, an Austrian, gives a vivid account of the dangers of chamois hunting, a favorite diversion of his emperor; Theodore Roosevelt writes entertainingly of the buffalo and the caribou; and an Oriental, Prince Ranjitsinhji, the crack batsman of 1896, is one of the half-dozen joint authors of the article on cricket.

As might be expected in an English work, the national game is awarded some forty pages. The rules of the Marylebone Club are printed as the constitution, so to speak, of the game; how a match is played is clearly set forth by the aid of diagrams; subsequently the several points are discussed at great length, and with a seriousness that reminds one of the exhortations of the coach of an American football team at the beginning of the collegiate year. There are no "short cuts," we are told, "to good cricket. The ordinary mortal can only win his way forward by determination, patience, and practice." In this connection mention may be made of the admirable article on base-ball by R. G. Knowles, and of the praise bestowed on the American game. "Everybody is given a chance to excel both at the bat and in the field. In cricket, should you get out first ball, your chance is gone, in all probability, of distinguishing yourself at the bat for that day. It is not so in base-ball. As the nine innings are played, you have five or six chances more of retrieving your honor. From the sportsman's point of view, baseball should stand ahead of most manly games."

To the editors credit is due for the valuable and unusual feature of elaborate glossaries that are appended to the principal articles. These give in succinct form much information that could not well be introduced into the main text, and that cannot be obtained elsewhere, at least in such close juxtaposition with that fuller description of the sport so indispensable to the general reader. Of a score of terms selected at random from these glossaries, the reviewer could not find satisfactory definitions for five in either the 'Century,' the 'Standard,' or Murray's 'Historical Dictionary.' The bibliographies are another useful feature. They vary much in length, archery being without any save brief references in a footnote, and cricket having an exhaustive one of fifty titles and two hundred volumes.

Every reader will feel grateful for the attractive and beautiful illustrations, which are furnished with lavishness. Many of the smaller ones, taken from instantaneous photographs, give, at the same time, vivid and instructive views of the exercises described in the text. The full-page engravings are often triumphs of the pictorial art, and, if placed by the side of the woodcuts in the last edition of what may be regarded as the predecessor of this work, Blaine's 'Encyclopædia of Rural Sports,' furnish a startling contrast. Altogether, the publishers are to be congratulated on issuing what promises to be the most attractive, the most comprehensive, and the most useful single work that has yet appeared on this subject.

In conclusion, the reviewer cannot refrain from accepting the invitation of the preface and offering two suggestions which may be of service to the editors. The work is deficient in cross-references; for instance, Disc-throwing is treated under Athletics, but no indication of the fact is given at the place where most readers would look; under Bowling there is no reference to Tenpins or American Bowls, as it is generally called in England. The article on Dogs is confined to "sporting" dogs—a division carelessly defined as including those "used for the purposes of giving amusement to their owners or for providing them with food." It describes the German mastiff, yet gives no clue as to where an account may be found of the English mastiff. A more serious grievance is the scant attention thus far given to sport in the United States. For the Spanish bull-fight seven pages are found; the capture of the blue-fish is dismissed with a single sentence. The writer on Big Game in North America implies that there is little left save in British Columbia, and that shooting a moose means wasting a whole season, as far as other game is concerned. He must be ignorant that a single short railroad in one of the Eastern States forwards, during the three "open" months of each year, nearly one hundred and fifty moose, about the same number of caribou, and over two thousand deer. The same writer describes camping out on this continent, in a special article under that title, and is provokingly silent as to the charms of that combination of canoeing, fishing, and hunting offered by the lakes and rivers of the State of Maine and the adjacent British provinces, and each year enjoyed by hundreds of American sportsmen.

Contributions to the Science of Mythology. By F. Max Müller. 2 vols. Longmans.

Prof. Max Müller is to be congratulated on having been permitted, like Mr. Herbert Spencer, to "crown the edifice." The recently published 'Contributions to the Science of Mythology' fills the gap left between the 'Lectures on the Science of Language' and the author's voluminous writings on the 'Science of Religion' and the 'Science of Thought.'

It has been the fashion of late to gird at Max Müller. He does not stand quite in the splendid isolation of Athanasius *contra mundum*; but the disciples of Whitney in America, of Brugmann in Germany, and the light infantry of Mr. Andrew Lang in England, constitute a formidable body of assailants. "Verily, old sire, the young champions press thee sore." The austere censors of the press, too, have learned to shake their heads gravely over him, as an intellectual middleman and a mere popularizer. Now all this is an exaggeration, and a much less amiable exaggeration than the naïve admiration of Englishmen in the sixties for the man who had opened up the new world of comparative philology to them, or than the old scholar's innocent retrospective delight in his own achievements. Max Müller is not the inventor of comparative philology. He has not created the sciences of mythology, religion, and thought. But in earlier years he laid his brick in the edifice of science, and the popular works which have since flowed in such profusion from his pen, despite their loose rhetoric, their verbosity, and their occasional positive lapses, have diffused much information in an entertaining form, and contain many stimulating suggestions in domains of thought quite beyond the ken of some of the verbalists who raise their eyebrows at his etymologies. Even these notorious etymologies hardly justify the charge of ignorance or sciolism. Exact science may frown upon the equations θεός = deus, Varuna = οὐρανός, Ahanâ = Athena, Dahana=Daphne, Kerberos=Sarvara, Here=Svârâ, Hermeias=Sârameya, Helena=Saramâ, Erinnys=Saranyû, Orthros=Vritrâ. But the reaffirmation of them in full *connaissance de cause*, and after a review of opposing arguments, may possibly be set down to perversity or self-will—it is not an argument of ignorance.

Similarly with regard to the lively criticisms of Mr. Andrew Lang and the anthropological school. Müller's mental habits date from the pre-Darwinian days. He has an instinct for the effective, exaggerated, popular way of putting things. In the development of his favorite thesis he appears to ignore all the qualifications which he is quite ready to admit if questioned. He delights to magnify the Vedas, to which so much of his life has been given. It is easy for polemical criticism to cull sentences in which he seems to bid defiance to Darwin and all rational theories of human development, and pictures the primitive Aryan leading an exquisite idyllic life in the bosom of his family, discoursing in high figurative speech of the weather, and nourishing his mighty youth on the fundamental intuitions of monotheism and the categories of the Kantian philosophy. Possibly such passages are fair game. But, taking his works as a whole, we cannot fairly accuse him of this kind of irrationalism. He does not really maintain that the Aryans are primitive in the anthropological sense. They do not pose quite so proudly in his prose as in the witty verse of Mr. Lang. His doctrine of Henotheism does not affirm a developed and conscious monotheism antecedent to polytheism. He does not ignore the part played in the evolution of mythology by fetishism, animism, totemism, plant worship, and the rest. He merely maintains that the pantheon of the Vedas and of Homer is in large measure the outgrowth of imaginative conceptions of the great agencies of nature and the misapprehension of metaphorical or riddling speech about them. He does not assert the absolute priority of the higher religious and moral intuitions in the development of humanity; he merely suggests the possibility that these intuitions were already the possession of gifted tribes as far back as our investigations can reach, and that the savages of to-day may in some cases be degenerates or failures. He does not reject the method of accounting for the irrational element in mythology by a reconstruction of the general psychology of primitive man. He merely points out that, after this broader analogical explanation, there still remains the more definite, perhaps insoluble, historic problem: Why was this particular fable told in its special form of this divine personage?

Now, whatever our favorite key to all mythologies, the special combination that turns the lock is generally supplied by language. Mythology, Mr. Lang tells us, is

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mainly due to the savage's curiosity about the reasons of things, and his credulity in admitting explanations. But the things to be explained are in a large proportion of cases names, that is, words. Names were originally, of necessity, metaphors. The original sensuous intuition or apprehension of an aspect or quality that gave rise to the name is forgotten or concealed by a change of form, and primitive reflection supplies its place by an ætiological myth built up about some grotesque or plausible etymology. The constituent elements of such a myth are doubtless found in the psychology of the savage mind; but the provocation and the first links of association are generally verbal. The uncertainty of etymologizing, and the exaggerations of dawn and solar mythologists, cannot affect the truth that to this extent "mythology is a disease of language."

Such are some of the more general reflections suggested by an unpartisan perusal of the volumes before us. There is no space to criticise them in detail, or to attempt to separate the wheat from the chaff. The first volume, in addition to three discursive, polemic, and apologetic chapters on the methods and problems of comparative mythology, offers an interesting study of the Mordvinian mythology in confirmation of the author's theory, and a long review of the progress of the science of comparative philology during his lifetime. This survey has two objects: to show that the advance of the past twenty-five years has been an evolution rather than a revolution, and to plead for a greater license of etymologizing in the case of proper names. It is naïvely biographical in form. The second volume is a series of notes on Vedic mythology, accompanied by many bold and interesting Greek parallels. Few of the etymologies on which these comparisons rest are approved by professional philologians, and it is impossible to admit the author's repeated contention that they ought to be accepted as provisional hypotheses until something demonstrably better is produced. It is not necessary to salvation or to peace of mind to hold any opinion concerning the etymology of Aphrodite or Apollo. The classical scholar who, Mr. Müller says, is uncharitably prone to assume that Sanskritists have forgotten their Greek and Latin, will smile grimly over Phygalia, Απολλον 'Αγυιεῦ, 'Apollo, my leader,' and the citation of *alte* [*sic*] *tonantem credidimus Jovem*, as a case of the direct accusative, with *credere*.

The Life and Times of Thomas Wakley, Founder and first Editor of the *Lancet*, Member of Parliament for Finsbury, and Coroner for West Middlesex. By S. Squire Sprigge, M.B. Cantab., etc. With two Portraits. Longmans, Green & Co. 1897. Pp. xix, 509.

Centennial or *fin-de-siècle* literature is increasing, and that very naturally. It results from our disposition at the close of any long period to look backward. It grows with the growth of surveying all institutions historically. It furnishes a strong justification for family memorials. But a book on Thomas Wakley could never need ask pardon for being born. During four decades of our century his name was so prominent in connection with vital questions that the world will not let it die. With peculiar fitness is his belligerent memory kept green by his son and grandson, who still edit the *Lancet*, which he founded in 1823. It is well also that they have escaped suspicions of family partialities by securing for the writer of their memorial a man not of their kindred, and who betrays few symptoms of the *lues Boswelliana*. For those who have read the *Lancet* from its first numbers, no biographer was needed—they know Wakley altogether; but that class is now become as a gleaning of grapes when the vintage is done.

Wakley's bust was inscribed "Senator, Coroner, Medical Reformer." Here, as oftentimes elsewhere, the half is more than the whole; or, rather, one word would be better than four. "Reformer" alone would describe him altogether. He strove persistently and with imminent risk of bankruptcy to force his way into Parliament—and into the office of Coroner; but that solely as means to his chief end, Reform. The *Lancet*—which is his autobiography, and in which he still lives—though started in his twenty-eighth year, was a natural birth after long gestation of his ideas on reform. Ramifications from this nucleus comprise all his watchwords, work, and worry through forty years of intensest exertion. Broad-spreading, they yet never lost their original raciness. He was born with fists clenched, not like Dante's grasping miser, but for pugilistic fight; and he never forgot the Irish fighting maxim, "Wherever you see a head, hit it." Of such bulldog stuff effectual reformers have ever been made.

When this man Wakley came, the hour for him had fully come. English conservatism, always ready to cry, "Touch not one cobweb of St. Paul's for fear you shake the dome," intensified throughout the era of the French Revolution, at its collapse became preëminently triumphant and domineering. Positions and preferment in hospitals and medical schools, no less than in the army, navy, and church, were bought by money, and not by merit. Worst of all, this venality had become so intrenched that it was considered a finality. Accordingly, only a free lance would assail such an impregnable system; and Wakley, in his single-handed crusade, recalled Don Quixote riding forth on a spavined Rosinante to redress a world of grievances. His *Lancet*, nevertheless, was a success from the start. It was felt to be from the people and for the people; for the masses as against the classes, and for classes as against cliques and interior rings, self-perpetuating juntos.

Aside from his outside reformatory achievements, Wakley's career as a medical reformer is thus summarized:

"In 1823, when the *Lancet* was founded, there was no medical act either protecting the public or regulating the medical profession; nepotism was the one prevailing force at the metropolitan hospitals. Speaking of his colleagues, several of whom Wakley had proved unfit for their places in the Royal Hospital, Sir Astley Cooper, its head, had incautiously said, 'Mr. Travers was my apprentice; Mr. Green is my grandson; Mr. Tyrrell is my nephew; Mr. Key is my nephew [and known to be professors because nephews]; Mr. Morgan was my apprentice.' The horrible trade of the resurrectionist was thriving, [in 1828 it led to the coinage of the word 'burking'], and the provisions for medical education were disgraceful, and so it was a hotbed for noodles or knaves.

"Within forty years the hospitals of London had resolved that the first qualification which a member of their staffs must have was merit—no more hole-in-the-corner surgery; the Anatomy Act had abolished the resurrectionist; the Medical Act had met many of the crying grievances of the profession—a bill working against quacks and securing to skilled practitioners adequate compensation for testimony and other public services, etc.; and the London medical student was receiving a magnificent education. To obtain this education he had no longer to pay exorbitant fees; and to become in turn a teacher and hospital official himself he had to buy out no predecessor. In the fight for all these reforms Wakley led the way" (p. 439).

Publicity was his first remedy. Whatever of word or work is good in hospitals, he said, let it come to light for the public good; whatever is evil there, let it be exposed to safeguard the public. But whoso would understand the secret of Wakley's success must read the story of his life, which, though voluminous, cannot be abridged. His methods were never mean, and, as he contended, never ran counter to the spirit of the law. Yet he was usually convicted of transgressing the letter of the law in ten suits which were brought against him in the first decade of the *Lancet*. Such suits, however, proved the best of advertisements. Eight thousand pounds damages was demanded in the aggregate, but in one case only one farthing was granted, and about £150 in all. Thus, if judges were against Wakley, juries were on his side. So, too, were the people who paid his legal costs as a martyr by enthusiastic subscription; and not a little of it was paid by the medical rank and file, whom he had taught how to work out their own salvation from an oligarchy.

The Colonial Tavern: A Glimpse of New England Town Life in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. By Edward Field. Providence: Preston & Rounds. 1897. Pp. ix, 296.

For an institution which filled so conspicuous a place in the lives of the men of colonial New England, the tavern has found few chroniclers or describers. Its services to its age were essentially transitory, and do not yield readily to historical treatment; but, as Mr. Field points out, the tavern was a factor in colonial life to a degree now difficult of realization; for, besides the primary use of entertainment for travellers (often indifferently performed), it was to the men of the time "their club, their board of trade, their 'exchanges,' and, indeed, to most of the colonists, it served as their newspaper." In the handsomely printed volume under review, Mr. Field has presented a gossipy, entertaining sketch of this servant of the social wants of early New England. The sale of beverages was a leading cause in the establishment of colonial taverns. The taproom was their best furnished, as well as their most frequented room; and naturally, therefore, Mr. Field's book has a spirituous flavor. He brings before us Gov. Endicott regaling himself and his associates with "beare and cacks," and, guided by the light of many contemporary bills and account-books, we follow the potations of judges and of lower officers of justice, of militia gathered for training days, of selectmen, and of ordinary citizens, as they refreshed themselves with "sillabub," "cyder," flip, "bear," or the well-nigh universal rum. The author points out the attempts of the colonial governments to secure worthy keepers of these necessary

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

houses of entertainment, to regulate their sale of beverages, and to secure their good order; but, though it is doubtless true that in many instances throughout the colonial period the hosts were excellent as well as influential citizens, he also makes it clear that the strictures of Nathaniel Saltonstall and John Adams upon the New England taverns of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had substantial basis.

Mr. Field's book is not a history or a description of a particular tavern. Possibly it might be more instructive, though probably less entertaining, were it so. It is a composite sketch, the materials for which have been gathered from a wide range of sources of information.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Adams, O. F. A Dictionary of American Authors. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.00.
Aitken, G. A. Sheridan's "Rivals." [Temple Dramatists.] London: Dent; New York: Macmillan. 45c.
Altsheler, J. A. A Soldier of Manhattan, and his Adventures at Ticonderoga and Quebec. Appletons. $1.
Baldwin, C. S. The Expository Paragraph and Sentence. Longmans, Green & Co.
Balzac, H. de. Cousin Betty. London: Dent; New York: Macmillan. $1.50.
Beard, J. C. Curious Homes and their Tenants. Appletons. 65c.
Bennett, John. Master Skylark: A Story of Shakspere's Time. Century Co. $1.50.
Bigelow, Poultney. White Man's Africa. Harpers. $2.50.
Boothby, Guy. Shellah McLeod: A Heroine of the Black Blocks. F. A. Stokes Co. 75c.
Buchanan, J. T., and Minckwitz, R. A. Selections from Virl Romae and Nepos. Maynard, Merrill & Co. 60c.
Bunner, H. C. Three Operettas. Harpers. $2.50.
Burgin, G. B. Fortune's Footballs. Appletons. $1.
Burnett, Mrs. F. H. Little Lord Fauntleroy, Piccino and Other Stories, Two Little Pilgrims' Progress, Giovanni and the Other, Sara Crewe, etc. 5 vols. Scribners. $6.
Cheever, Harriet A. Links of Gold. Boston: Pilgrim Press. $1.25.
Church, Rev. A. J. Lords of the World: A Story of the Fall of Carthage and Corinth. Scribners. $1.50.
Collar, W. C. The Second Book of Cæsar. Boston: Ginn & Co.
Coulevain, Pierre de. American Nobility. Scribners. $1.50.
Conn, Prof. H. W. The Story of Germ Life. Appletons. 40c.
Craddock, Charles E. The Young Mountaineers. Short Stories. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Darmesteter, Arsène. The Talmud. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society.
Dodge, Mrs. Mary M. A New Baby World: Stories, Rhymes, and Pictures for Little Folks. Century Co. $1.50.
Drake, S. A. The Border Wars of New England. Scribners. $1.50.
Ellis, E. S. In the Days of the Pioneers. Philadelphia: H. T. Coates & Co.
Fowler, Edith H. The Professor's Children. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
Geil, W. E. The Isle that is Called Patmos. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.50.
Gibson, W. H. My Studio Neighbors. Harpers. $2.50.
Gilman, S. C. The Conquest of the Sioux. Indianapolis: Carlon & Hollenbeck.
Hall, Edith K. Adventures in Toyland. Scribners. $2.
Hall, William. The Victory of Defeat, and Other Poems. London: Sonnenschein.
Harrison, Joseph Le R. With Pipe and Book: A Collection of College Verse. Providence: Preston & Rounds.
Hearn, Lafcadio. Gleanings in Buddha-Fields. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Henderson, W. J. The Last Cruise of the Mohawk. Scribners. $1.25.
Henty, G. A. A March on London: A Story of Wat Tyler's Insurrection. Scribners. $1.50.
Hopkins, A. A. Magic: Stage Illusions and Scientific Diversions. New York: Munn & Co. $2.50.
Jerrold, Walter. Bon Mots of the Eighteenth Century. London: Dent; New York: Macmillan.
Keigwin, H. W. The Elements of Geometry. Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Knackfuss, H. Kunstler-Monographien: Botticelli, Chodowiecki, Franz Hals, Holbein der jungere, Rubens. Bielefeld: Velhagen & Klasing; New York: Lemcke & Buechner.
Kroeh, Prof. C. F. Three-Year Preparatory French Course. First Year. Macmillan. 65c.
Leighton, Robert. The Golden Galleon. Scribners. $1.50.
Le Queux, William. The Eye of Istar: A Romance of the Land of the No-Return. F. A. Stokes Co. $1.50.
Lockyer, J. N. The Dawn of Astronomy. Macmillan. $3.
Lush, C. K. The Federal Judge. A Novel. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Mac Coun, Townsend. The Holy Land in Geography and in History. 2 vols. New York: The Author. $2.
Meigs, Dr. A. V. The Origin of Disease. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
Meredith, George. Selected Poems. Scribners. $1.75.
Mitchell, D. G. English Lands, Letters, and Kings. The Later Georges to Victoria. Scribners. $1.50.
Murché, Vincent T. Science Readers. Vols I. and II., each 25c.; vols. III. and IV., each 40c. Macmillan.
Natural History. [The Concise Knowledge Library.] Appletons.
Newberry, Fannie E. A Son's Victory: A Story of the Land of the Honey-Bee. Boston: Pilgrim Press. $1.50.
Newberry, Fannie E. Bubbles. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. $1.25.
Phillpotts, Eden. Lying Prophets. F. A. Stokes Co. $1.25.
Poole, R. L. Historical Atlas of Modern Europe. Part X. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Henry Frowde.
Potter, Rev. H. C. The Scholar and the State. Century Co. $2.
Randolph, Harriet. Laboratory Directions in General Biology. Henry Holt & Co. 80c.
Robinson, R. E. Uncle Lisha's Outing. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Royce, Prof. Josiah. The Conception of God. Macmillan. $1.75.
Rudd, Mrs. Jean Porter. Bas' Theres: A Narrative-Drama of Tirol. Norwich, Conn.: "Bulletin" Press.
Shelton, W. H. The Last Three Soldiers. Century Co. $1.50.
Stables, Dr. Gordon. The Naval Cadet. London: Blackie & Son; New York: Scribners. $1.25.
Stephenson, Prof. Andrew. Syllabus of Lectures on European History. Terre Haute, Ind.: Inland Publishing Co. $1.50.
Stockton, F. R. Rudder Grange. Illustrated. Scribners. $1.50.
Streamer, Volney. Voices of Doubt and Trust. Selected. Brentanos.
Stubbs, Rev. C. W. Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral. London: Dent; New York: Scribners. $2.50.
Syms, L. C. Third Year in French. American Book Co. $1.20.
Tarver, Francis. French Stumbling-Blocks and English Stepping-Stones. Appletons. $1.
The American Railway: Its Construction, Development, Management, and Appliances. Scribners. $3.
The Monument to Robert Gould Shaw. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Thurston, I. T. Kent Fielding's Venture. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. $1.25.
Thwaites, R. G. The Jesuit Relations. Vol. VIII. Quebec, Hurons, Cape Breton. 1634-1636. Cleveland: Burrows Bros. Co.
Topham, Dr. T. W. Health of Body and Mind. Brooklyn: The Author.
Townsend, E. W. Near a Whole City Full. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.25.
Tricker, William. The Water Garden. New York: De la Mare Printing Co. $2.
Van Zile, E. S. The Dreamers, and Other Poems. F. J. Neely.
Wakefield, Hugh. Desmonde, M.D. G. W. Dillingham Co. 50c.
Webb, M. de P. The Great Power: The Necessity for Monetary Reform. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.
Wells, Prof. B. W. Von Moser's "Der Bibliothekar." Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30c.
Wellwood, John. Norman Macleod. [Famous Scots.] Scribners.
Wenley, Prof. R. M. An Outline Introductory to Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason.' Henry Holt & Co. 75c.
Winthrop, Robert C., jr. A Memoir of Robert C. Winthrop. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

HENRY HOLT & CO.,

29 W. 23D ST., NEW YORK,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

GUYAU'S NON-RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

8vo, $3.00.

Though based on vast learning and exhibiting profound thought, this book is "easy reading." It maintains that religion, so far as it is not an emotion, and so far as it is a mass of truth, is a symbolic accounting for truths discovered by our ancestors, and that this symbolic accounting is disappearing as science more and more occupies the field. The author indicates the future of society when science shall entirely occupy that portion of the field hitherto occupied by religion.

TAINE'S JOURNEYS THROUGH FRANCE.

Being Impressions of the Provinces. With seven illustrations. *Library Ed.* 12mo, $2 50.

"He takes his readers all over France, from Brittany, with its Catholic peasantry, to the Nord with its calm Flemish population . . . at Strassburg one can incidentally see how struck Taine was with the German temperament in Alsace. . . . To the student and the traveller the book is equally attractive . . . the impressions of the great philosopher of the people which he knew better than any of his countrymen."—*London Athenæum.*

☞ List of Library Edition of Taine on application.

Study and Practice of French in School.

IN THREE PARTS.

By L. C. BONAME, Philadelphia.

258 SOUTH 16TH STREET.

Part I. For Beginners ..... 60 cts
Part II. For Intermediate Classes..... 90 cts
Part III. For Advanced Classes..... $1.00
20 per cent. discount to teachers and schools.
Natural Method on a New Plan, with thorough drill in Pronunciation and Essentials of Grammar.
From *Education*, Boston, November, '96: "The books are admirably suited for the purpose designed."

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

History of Intellectual Development on the Lines of Modern Evolution.

Vol. I. Greek and Hindoo Thought; Græco-Roman Paganism; Judaism, and Christianity down to the Closing of the Schools of Athens by Justinian, 529 A.D. By JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER, author of "Civilization and Progress." 8vo, 553 pages, $4.50.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.,

91-93 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A Daughter of the Philistines.

By LEONARD MERRICK.

THIRD EDITION.

"It is a wholesome as well as an interesting novel, and one to be unreservedly recommended."—*Boston Times.*

FOR SALE.

A complete series of THE NATION, from the first number issued to December 31, 1865. Volumes from 1865 to 1877 are bound; the rest are carefully filed. Address W. R. A., care of the *Nation.*

CREST VIEW SANITARIUM,

Greenwich, Conn. An ideal home for health and recreation seekers. Beautiful scenery; very accessible; moderate rates. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

Dr. Jaeger's

Sanitary Underwear

Fits Perfectly

Made in all sizes, all weights, with finest possible finish.

Women This means for you the greatest comfort you have ever experienced perfect freedom of limb, and the best fit possible for your dresses.

Men This means for you Warmth, Comfort, Health.

Boys and Girls For you it means the delicious enjoyment of outdoor sports without the fear of taking cold.

Babies This means for them freedom from colic and cold, and assures happiness to the mother.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

MAIN RETAIL STORE
16 W. 23d St.,
New York.

Branches:
166 Broadway.
248 W. 125th St.

Yale Mixture.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE.

You won't know the luxury of Pipe-Smoking until you use Yale Mixture.

A two-oz. trial package, postpaid, for 25 cts.

MARBURG BROS.,

The American Tobacco Co., Successor,
Baltimore, Md.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THIS WEEK **EDWARD ARNOLD** PUBLISHES

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA By Sir HARRY H. JOHNSON, K.C.B., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.G.S., H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General in British Central Africa. With six maps and two hundred and twenty illustrations, reproduced from the author's drawings or from photographs. Large 8vo. Price, $10 00.

"The most complete compendium of information relating to Central Africa ever crowded into a single volume"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"The best work that ever has been written on Central Africa"—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

"The most valuable all-around book on its part of the Dark Continent yet published."—*Literary World.*

OLD ENGLISH GLASSES An Account of Glass Drinking-Vessels in England from Early Times to the End of the Eighteenth Century. With Introductory Notices of Continental Glasses during the same Period, Original Documents, etc By ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Illustrated by nearly seventy full-page tinted or colored plates in the best style of lithography, and several hundred outline illustrations in the text. Super royal 4to. Price, $25 00.

A full prospectus, giving a complete account of the principal contents of this elaborate and magnificent work, which treats of a subject never before comprehensively undertaken for England, can be had, post free, on application.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AUBREY DE VERE In one volume, with portrait. 8vo $4 00.

It is not often that we have the privilege of publishing the reminiscences of a man who, a distinguished poet himself, can look back upon a personal acquaintance with Wordsworth Mr Aubrey de Vere was born and bred in a literary atmosphere, and has known nearly all the greatest thinkers and writers of our time, not merely from casual meetings in society, but as friends enjoying a sympathetic communion of intellectual tastes. But Mr. de Vere's reminiscences are not confined to literary circles. As a Catholic he was on terms of intimacy with Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Manning As an Irishman he witnessed many exciting political changes, and has numerous anecdotes and good stories to tell, pervaded with the racy humor characteristic of the country.

FIRE AND SWORD IN THE SUDAN By SLATIN PASHA Translated and edited by Colonel WINGATE, C.B., Chief of the Intelligence Department, Egyptian Army. *A new, revised, and cheaper edition of this famous work.* Illustrated. Price, $2 00.

STYLE By WALTER RALEIGH, Professor of English Literature at University College, Liverpool; author of "Robert Louis Stevenson," etc. One volume. Crown 8vo Price, $1 50.

ROME: THE MIDDLE OF THE WORLD By ALICE GARDNER, Lecturer in History at Newnham College; author of "Friends of the Olden Time," etc. With illustrations and map. Crown 8vo, $1 25.

THE BAD CHILD'S BOOK OF BEASTS By H. B and B. B. Illustrated. One volume. 4to, $1.25.

THE INVISIBLE MAN By H. G. WELLS, author of "The Wonderful Visit," "The Wheels of Chance," "Thirty Strange Stories," etc 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

EDWARD ARNOLD - PUBLISHER - 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Announcement.

HISTORY OF THE Pequot War.

Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by CHARLES ORR, Librarian of Case Library.

We have pleasure in announcing the publication, for the first time in one volume, of the four contemporary accounts of the Pequot War written by Captain John Mason, Captain John Underhill, P. Vincent, and Lieut. Lion Gardener. It has seemed to the publishers that the placing of accurate reprints of these important documents within the reach of a larger circle of readers would be appreciated by librarians and students of American history. An introduction by Mr. Charles Orr will set forth in detail the history of the narratives themselves, and all needed notes and data will be added. Readers will appreciate the clear-cut, bold-faced type. The book will be printed on antique deckle-edged paper. It will be bound in full buckram, with gilt top. The edition will be limited, and each volume will be numbered. These will be assigned as subscriptions are received.

Price, prepaid, $2.50.

The Helman Taylor Co.,
Nos. 168-174 Euclid Avenue,
CLEVELAND, O.

Herbert S. Stone & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

WHAT MAISIE KNEW.
A new novel by HENRY JAMES. 12mo, $1.50.

MENTICULTURE,
Or the A B C of True Living. By HORACE FLETCHER. 12mo, $1.00. *19th thousand.* Enlarged edition nearly ready. The book has been transferred to the present publishers.

HAPPINESS.
A successor to "Menticulture," by HORACE FLETCHER. 12mo, $1 00.

THE VICE OF FOOLS.
A new society novel of Washington life by H. C. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR, author of "Two Women and a Fool," "An American Peeress," etc., with 10 full-page illustrations by RAYMOND M. CROSBY. 16mo, $1.50.

LITERARY STATESMEN AND OTHERS.
By NORMAN HAPGOOD. 12mo, $1.50. A book of essays on men seen from a distance.

THE FOURTH NAPOLEON.
A romance by CHARLES BENHAM. 12mo, $1.50.

PHYLLIS IN BOHEMIA.
A fanciful story by L. H. BICKFORD and RICHARD STILLWELL POWELL. Illustrated with many pictures in color by ORSON LOWELL, and a cover design by FRANK HAZENPLUG. 16mo, $1.25.

HERBERT S. STONE & CO.,
Caxton Bldg., CHICAGO.
Constable Bldg., NEW YORK.

T. Y. Crowell & Co.'s

SELECTED NEW BOOKS.

The Evolution of France Under the Third Republic.
By BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN. Translated from the French by Isabel F. Hapgood. Authorized Edition with special Preface and Additions. Introduction by Albert Shaw, editor of the *Review of Reviews* 8vo. lx+430 pp, 16 portraits, index. Cloth, gilt top. $3 00.

A masterpiece of contemporary history.

The Divine Comedy and the New Life of Dante Alighieri.
Edited with Introduction and Notes by OSCAR KUHNS Professor in Wesleyan University. xxxiv+476 pp., 17 illustrations. Cloth, gilt top. $2 00.

This edition is all that the most scrupulous scholarship and taste could desire.

The Founding of the German Empire.
By WILLIAM I. Translated from the German of Heinrich von Sybel by Helene Schimmelfennig White. Vol. VI. xii+452 pp. 8vo. Cloth, gilt top. $2.00.

The most important historical work of modern Germany.

The Ring and the Book.
By ROBERT BROWNING. From the author's revised text, edited with Biographical and and Critical Notes and Introduction by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, editors of "Poet Lore." 8vo. xlvi+481 pp., portrait, and 16 illustrations. Cloth, gilt top. $2.00. Holiday binding, boxed, $3 50.

The one satisfactory edition of Browning's masterpiece.

Isaiah: A Study of Chapters I.—XII.
By H. G. MITCHELL Professor in Boston University. 8vo. 263 pp. Cloth. $2 00.

Professor Mitchell's Commentary is the only work on the subject in the English language that is up to date. Its importance, therefore, cannot be over-estimated.

Ballads of Yankee Land.
By WILLIAM EDWARD PENNEY. 301 pp. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top. $1.50

Mr. Penney is already widely known through his contributions to the periodical press. This, the first collected edition of his poems, has every element of popularity.

*** For sale by booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.*
Send for illustrated catalogue.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO.,
New York and Boston.

THE MASSARENES.
By OUIDA.

Ouida in her old age has written her best book.—*Evening Sun.*

DON'T FAIL TO READ IT.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED